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HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, MAY 20TH, 1925

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TIME-TABLE.

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	Dep.	Arr.	Dep.	Arr.	Dep.	Arr.	Dep.	Arr.
Kowloon	8.40	9.15	10.30	12.00	1.15	4.35	5.20	7.10
Yau-mat	8.50	9.24	10.39	12.09	1.24	4.44	5.29	7.19
Shatin	9.00	9.34	10.49	12.19	1.34	4.54	5.29	7.19
Tai-po	9.10	9.44	10.59	12.29	1.44	5.04	5.29	7.19
Tai-po Market	9.20	9.54	11.09	12.39	1.54	5.14	5.29	7.19
Fanning	9.30	10.04	11.19	12.49	2.04	5.24	5.29	7.19
Shungshui	9.40	10.14	11.29	12.59	2.14	5.34	5.29	7.19
Shumchun	9.50	10.24	11.39	13.09	2.24	5.44	5.29	7.19

	Dep.	Arr.	Dep.	Arr.	Dep.	Arr.	Dep.	Arr.
Shumchun	8.40	9.15	10.30	12.00	1.15	4.35	5.20	7.10
Shungshui	8.50	9.24	10.39	12.09	1.24	4.44	5.29	7.19
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Yau-mat	9.50	10.24	11.39	13.09	2.24	5.44	5.29	7.19
Kowloon	10.00	10.34	11.49	13.19	2.34	5.54	5.29	7.19

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	Dep.	Arr.	Dep.	Arr.	Dep.	Arr.	Dep.	Arr.
Kowloon	8.40	9.15	10.30	12.00	1.15	4.35	5.20	7.10
Yau-mat	8.50	9.24	10.39	12.09	1.24	4.44	5.29	7.19
Shatin	9.00	9.34	10.49	12.19	1.34	4.54	5.29	7.19
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Kowloon	10.00	10.34	11.49	13.19	2.34	5.54	5.29	7.19

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	Dep.	Arr.	Dep.	Arr.	Dep.	Arr.	Dep.	Arr.
Shatin	8.40	9.15	10.30	12.00	1.15	4.35	5.20	7.10
Yau-mat	8.50	9.24	10.39	12.09	1.24	4.44	5.29	7.19
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DANZIG CORRIDOR.

AN OBSTACLE TO PEACE IN EUROPE.

The treaties of peace which ended the war filled the map of Europe with strange territorial warts and excrescences: the Danzig "corridor" is the most disfiguring of them all; and since it is now being spoken of as something which prevents Europe settling down to peace and tranquillity it behoves us to consider why it is there.

The frontiers of Poland, as fixed according to the Treaty of Versailles, were based on the principles enunciated in the 13th of President Wilson's Fourteen Points: "An independent Polish State should be erected, which should include the territories inhabited by indisputably Polish populations, which should be assured a free and secure access to the sea, and whose political and economic integrity should be guaranteed by an international Covenant." Thus President Wilson and the authors of the articles which delimit the Polish frontier did their best to give effect to his ideas.

The inhabitants of the "corridor" are Kashubes. They are a distinct branch of the Polish race, but speak a dialect of Polish and are as indisputably Poles as the Saxons or Bavarians are indisputably Germans. In drawing the new frontier no account was taken of what had been Polish territory before the partition of 1772. The chief guides were the ethnographical maps of the German Government, which indicated by common names the districts containing a majority of German-speaking or Polish-speaking inhabitants. So far as possible, the frontier was fixed so as to leave to Poland only communities where there was a Polish-speaking majority. The result is a state of affairs which satisfies neither Poles nor Germans.

The "corridor," as it appears on the map, is a belt of territory running along the left bank of the Vistula and tapering gradually as it nears the sea. At its narrowest it is only about 20 miles broad. To the Germans there seems something provokingly unreasonable in this narrow obstacle, which divides one part of their country from the other. They maintain that the Kashubes, who are a simple people of peasants and fisher-folk, were at least as content under Prussian rule as they are under Polish, and they chafe under the annoyances which the new frontiers impose upon them. It is not the through railway traffic from distant parts of Germany to Königsberg and Elblag which suffers. On the main trains the Customs and passport examination is perfunctory, and the Poles claim that they take less time to pass over than that part of the line than they did when it was German.

But to the local population the Customs formalities, and the necessity of always having papers properly vised, are a constant source of irritation. They cause waste of time and great inconvenience. The existence of the "corridor" is a sore to every patriotic German, wherever he lives, but to those who dwell along the frontier, or in the "corridor" itself under Polish rule, its existence is a practical nuisance which the lapse of time will never abate.

THE "FREE CITY."

If the Germans hate the "corridor," the Poles hate the "Free City" of Danzig no less. They feel a sense of deep injustice because Danzig was not included in Poland under the Peace Treaty, and the way their controversy makes it rankle and secure access to the sea for the new Poland. The "corridor" gives the Poles about 40 miles of perfectly useless seaboard. The estuary of the Vistula, which forms the real outlet seawards for all that part of the country, has been excised from the end of the "corridor" to form the territory of the "Free City." The "Free City" itself was the conception of certain historians who remembered that, years before, Danzig had been a city with special rights and privileges within the Kingdom of Poland, and that the German blood of its merchants had not prevented their being very loyal subjects of the Polish Crown. The 16th century warehouses which stored the Polish grain still stand beside the Danzig canals, and to this day the gilded figure of a Polish king surmounts the spire of the old town hall.

But one cannot make history repeat itself. The days when Danzig (Gdansk) stood or fell with Poland were before Germany was united and the Pan-German idea had become a force in Europe. The modern Danzigers are just as chauvinistic as any Russian from Stettin or Königsberg. When the Poles talk about the rights granted them by the Peace Treaty in the port and city of Danzig, the Danzigers reply: "Are we, or are we not, a free city? If we are free, then we are masters here, and not you." There is constant bickering between the Warsaw Government and the Danzig Senate, and there is very little sign as yet that the commercial interdependence of the port and its hinterland, in which the authors of that section of the Treaty put their trust, will bring about friendlier relations between the nation and the city; they distrust one another completely.

POLISH HARBOUR.

So little confidence have the Poles in Danzig that they have begun to develop a harbour of their own at Gdynia, to the west of the Vistula mouth, and just outside the territory of the "Free City." That is because they have found that, in certain cases, and for certain purposes, Danzig will not serve them as a port. It may not be used as a station for the half-dozen patrol vessels and torpedo-craft which form the Polish Navy. More important still, the Poles found that during the Bolshevik invasion of 1920 the military stores which they were importing through Danzig were held up by a dockers' strike, the motives of which were certainly political. The Poles could

(Continued on next column).

DIVORCE SUIT BY MURDERER.

MAN IN A CRIMINAL LUNATIC ASYLUM.

A petition for divorce by a criminal lunatic undergoing a life sentence for the murder of his child was heard in the Divorce Court in London last month. Nathaniel Box was the petitioner. His counsel, Mr. Horridge, said Box was an inmate of Broadmoor Criminal Lunatic Asylum, having been sentenced at Durham to be detained at his Majesty's pleasure.

His evidence, taken on examination, was that he was married at Easington, Durham, in 1913, and had lived there with his wife Julia.

Mrs. Jane Box, of Easington, Box's mother, said Nathaniel was a colliery worker, and in 1924 he suffered an accident which affected his mind. He was convicted in 1918 for murdering one of his children. She had since seen the wife with a young child.

A register from Somerset House was produced showing that Box's wife registered the birth of a child in September 1922.

Mr. Justice Swift said counsel had not proved the case. He must prove by evidence other than her own that Julia Box gave birth to a child. He would adjourn the case and allow that fact to be proved on affidavit.

As it was a poor person's case, and having regard to the peculiar circumstances, he would not require the petitioner to be represented by a guardian.

JUDGE AND CHILDREN.

Mr. Horridge asked that Box's mother should have custody of the children. It was not desirable that the legitimate and illegitimate children should live together.

Judge: Why not? The wife was in a terrible situation. It is not surprising that after a decent lapse of time she should form another association. It is not worse for the children than if the mother had legitimately married a stepfather.

"The mere fact that she was living with another man is not enough for me to deprive her of their custody," added the judge.

Mrs. Jane Box, recalled, said that Julia Box was not living with anyone else, and treated the children well.

No order was made as to custody.

JUNIOR MANAGER'S "LEAP."

Here is a letter which an East Indian firm in London has received from a native agency in Calcutta:—"Dear Sirs—We are duly in receipt of your favour. By this mail we have a specially profound to say. With deep regret, however, which reads our aggrieved hearts, we beg to announce that a deep misty cloud recently hovered over us for eight days. It did not clear away until it successfully washed off our hands our most steady, energetic, and pious junior manager. Breathing his last on the night of the 28th ultimo, and leaving us to look after his path with wistful and fearful eyes, he leapt up to his everlasting green celestial palace in the heaven above. Awaiting further instructions, we are, etc."

not depend on being able to use Danzig in any emergency in which the safety of the country was involved. Gdynia, therefore, is being built as a safeguard, but a long channel will have to be dredged through shoal-water before it can be used by vessels of any size, and it will need years of work and millions of capital before it can in the slightest degree compete with Danzig as a commercial port. The "free and secure access to the sea" postulated by President Wilson remains an illusion.

Thus the present state of affairs is equally objectionable to the Germans and the Poles, but there is no way out of it which both parties would accept. The Poles refuse to consider the slightest alteration of their frontier, and their argument is sound. There is no such reason for the suppression of the "corridor" except that it annoys the Germans. The latter cannot claim that it seriously interferes with their trade, or that it removes a large number of Germans from German rule. Its population is as Polish as that of Posenania; it was annexed by Prussia only 20 years before Posenania. "Would you," ask the Poles of an Englishman, "admit that the Germans had a better right to Norfolk than to Kent? If they get the 'corridor' now they will want Upper Silesia ten years later, and Posenania after that."

They are quite right. The Germans of the Eastern Marches (Ostmark-deutschen) have a complete contempt for the Poles, and are quite determined that they will get back all that they have lost in time. They would regard the suppression of the "corridor" as the first step. The change would certainly weaken Poland's position, for if her communications with the Baltic are doubtful under present conditions they will be infinitely more shaky if the whole belt of Pomerania, through which they pass, becomes German again.

The Polish remedy for the case would be to make Danzig Polish. But this is not practical politics, and has never been put forward from any authoritative Polish quarter. No solution of the "corridor" problem is practical politics at present, and the sooner the rest of Europe realizes this the sooner a measure of tranquillity will be possible. It is talking about such insoluble questions as these which produces the sense of insecurity which it is the common aim of future wars. Some day or other the "corridor" will be straightened out—by what process, political or military, it is useless to speculate. But the time is not ripe yet, and discussion of the subject ought to be discouraged.—The Times.

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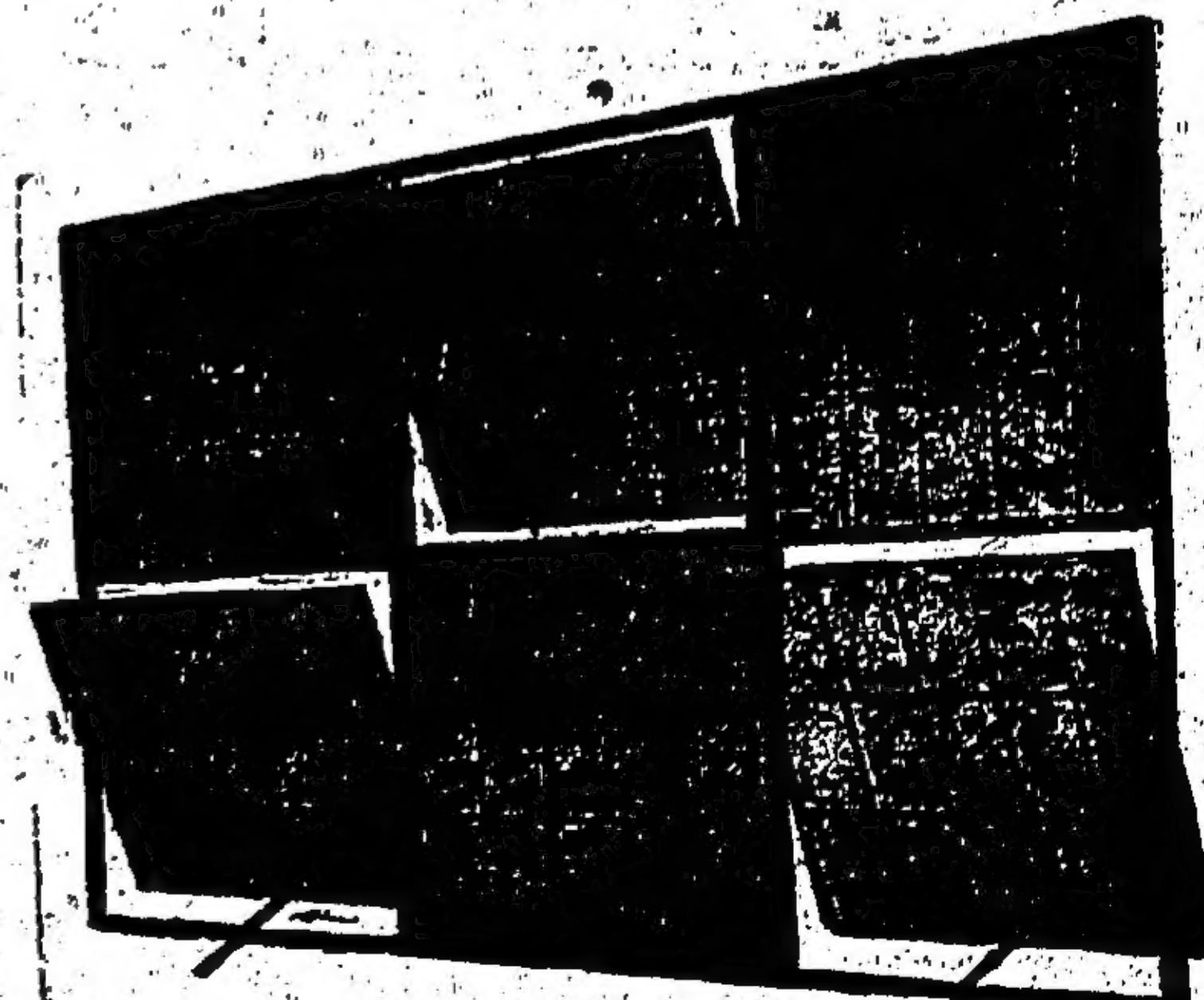
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DOUGLAS MACLEAN

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73

TRADE OF WUCHOW.

COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS
REPORTS PROGRESS IN 1924.

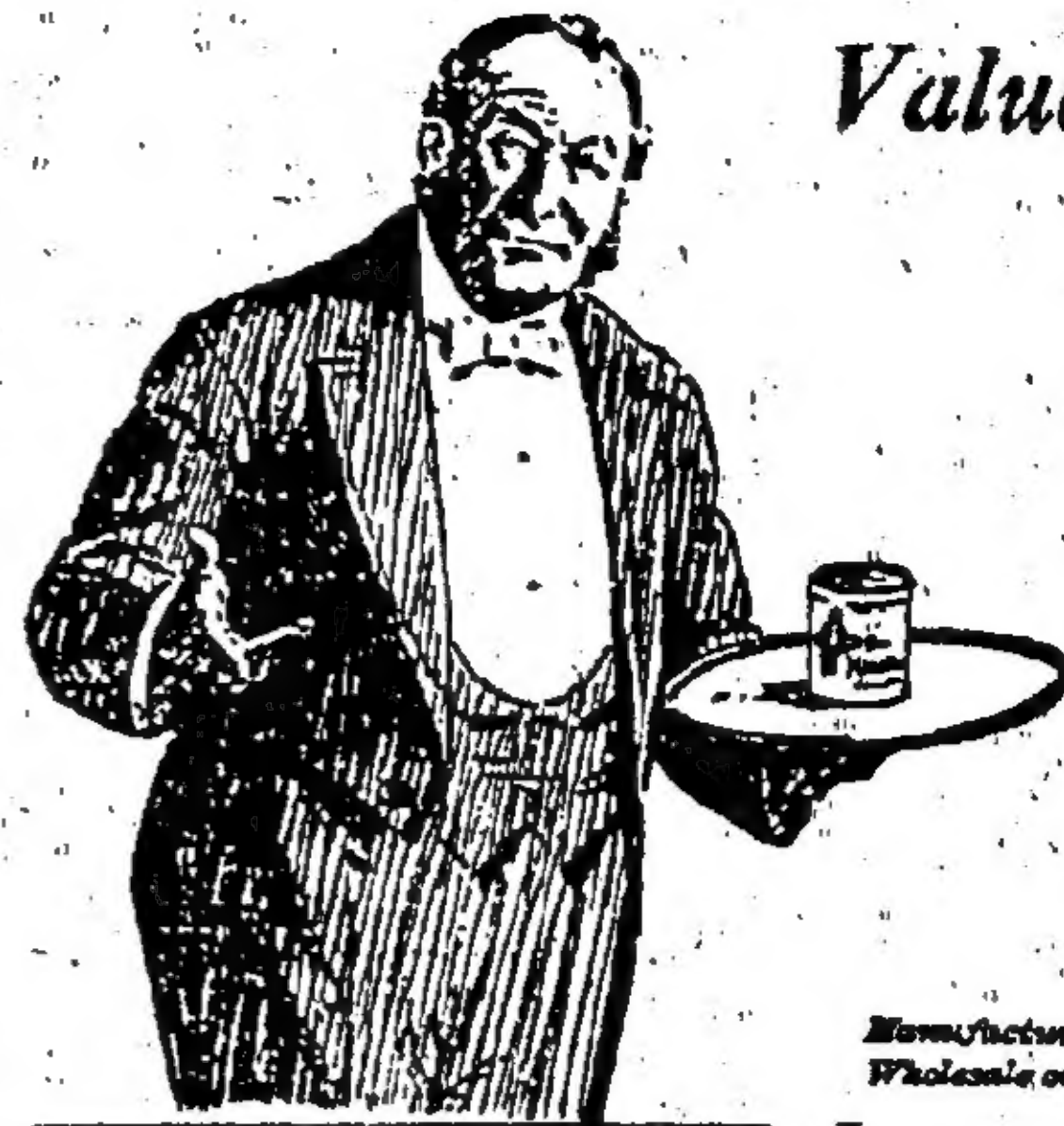
Mr. T. Ebara, Commissioner of Customs at Wuchow, in his report for 1924, states in part:

Local.—Though parts of 1924 gave promise of improved business conditions, heavy losses by flood and fire made the year an unfortunate one for Wuchow. During July some of the most important sections of Wuchow were deeply under water, and many of the residents were forced to find temporary lodging on boats. The water level rose to 73 feet 9 inches, a record exceeded once only during Wuchow's 27 years as a treaty port. The extent of the flood area made the first rice crop almost a complete failure. Other crops suffered also, and large numbers of poultry and swine were destroyed. Ordinary trade was paralysed, and a number of vessels ceased to ply. Wuchow's storage facilities were far from adequate even before the flood endangered godowns on land and hulks on water, and compelled the re-export of cargo in jeopardy. The 1924 flood occasioned greater damage to property than any since the record flood of 1913. The important mercantile sections fringing the western side of Wuchow were destroyed on Sunday, the 30th November, in what is said to be the worst fire in this city's 20 odd centuries of history. The property loss is estimated at over Hongkong \$20,000,000, the heaviest losses falling on the Cantonese portion of the mercantile community. Merchants outside the fire area also have met losses through indirect effects of the fire such as the restriction of credit, the reducing of business, and the raising of rents. Providentially, there was little loss of life either by flood or by fire. Much of the more acute distress was ameliorated by organised charitable relief on a large scale under Chinese auspices. The second rice crop was plentiful, causing a very welcome reduction in price. Wuchow's trade passing through the Maritime Customs in 1924 reached a value of more than Hk. Tls. \$1,000,000. This exceeds all previous figures with the exception of those of 1920, a year of marked inflation. Though political and military difficulties elsewhere in Kwangsi greatly interfered at times with Wuchow's trade with other parts of the province, still throughout the year never once was Wuchow itself seriously in danger. Pirates and bandits, however, showed occasional activity in near-by districts, much to the insecurity of life and property and to the detriment of trade. On one occasion four Wuchow foreign missionaries were seized at a point up the Fu River and carried into captivity to hand in the jungle, but eventually release was obtained. It is pleasant to record that 1924 has seen much systematic effort toward municipal improvement. A local Board of Public Works was inaugurated early in the year, with a competent engineering and surveying staff. Much creditable work has been accomplished in spite of setbacks by flood and fire and the hampering effects of political and financial limitations. Streets are being widened, sewers are being laid, and ponds and marshy places are being reclaimed and filled and made suitable for building sites. The near-by hills and valleys, long used merely as burial grounds, are now becoming the scene of road-making, tree-planting, and house-building. Ambitious plans for the near future include the demolition of parts of the old city wall, the culverting of the Dragon Creek, the extension of wharf facilities, the preparation of new business districts, and the construction of a reservoir and filtering plant for a modern water supply. The steady continuance of the present improvement policy should lead to the healthy expansion of Wuchow, especially in suburban areas above flood level.

Revenue.—During 1924 the Maritime Customs collection at Wuchow amounted to Hk. Tls. \$91,038. This is the first time for nine years that the Hk. Tls. 600,000 mark has been exceeded. Compared with recent years, increases appear under all headings except that of outward transit dues. The most notable increases are those of import revenue and tonnage dues collection. At times during the year a larger collection was looked for, but trade and revenue were affected adversely by flood and fire.

Shipping.—(a) Under General Regulation.—For the trade between West River treaty ports, the tonnage figures for 1924 exceed those of any previous year, even though a number of vessels spent only part of the year on the Wuchow run. During the greater part of 1924 there have been five or more steam or motor vessels plying between Wuchow and Canton and 16 or more between Wuchow and Hongkong. On the Hongkong run, particularly, the number of vessels engaged has been more than adequate for present needs, but the various shipping companies have found it difficult to agree on pooling arrangements.

Foreign Goods.—(a) Imports, Direct and Coasting.—The value of foreign goods imported was greater than during any year since 1920. Imports of cotton products were lower than in 1923, which is not surprising in view of the difficulties of cotton dealers following the fire. Indian cotton yarn decreased heavily, but Japanese cotton yarn showed a slight increase. Liquid fuel was imported in greater quantities. Bulk imports of kerosene declined, but tinplate shipments increased. The increased import of Borneo kerosene in tins more than offset the decline in Sumatra. American kerosene in tins shows an increase. Sections in North-eastern Kwangsi, formerly receiving their oil supplies from Wuchow, are now importing via Hunan and the Yangtze owing to difficulties found along the Fu River route. Increases in the cost of paraffin wax have caused a smaller import of that commodity and given an advantage to such domestic candle-making materials as (Continued on next column).



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HONGKONG SHARE MARKET.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

MAY 19TH, 1925.

Hongkong and Shanghai	1,250 b.
Canton Insurance	750 b.
Hongkong Fire Insurance	470 b.
Union Insurance	400 b.
Douglas Steamships	434 b.
H.K. & M. Steamships	439 nom.
"Star" Ferries	434 b.
Waterworks	172 nom.
"Shell" Transports	527 b.
China Sugars	524 b. 61 a. 60 a.
Langkate (combined)	254 b.
Kowloon Wharves	118 b.
Whampoa Docks	118 b.
Shanghai Docks	1134 nom.
H.K. & S. Hotels	115 b. & s.
Hongkong Land	499 a.
Hampshire Estates	424 nom.
Ewo Mills	114 b. & s.
Centals	114 b. & s.
Cornetts (combined)	114 nom.
China Lights (combined)	433 a.
Provident	114 b. (old) 115 a. (new) 114 nom.
Dairy Farm	283 b. 277 a.
Electric	84 b.
H.K. Ropes (combined)	444 nom.
Tramways	444 b. 41 a.
Watsons	221 nom. (old) 221 nom. (new) 214 nom.
Peak Tram (old)	444 nom.
China Underwriters	340 b.

b—buyers; s—sellers; a—sales.

RUBBER SHARES.

Messrs. Carroll Bros. have received the following quotations from their Singapore friends:—Jimbah, \$1.65; Bassotto, \$1.25; Indragiri, \$6.25; Jeram Kuantan, 67c; Kempas, \$5.60; Utan Simpans, \$2.60; Tapah, \$14.25.

vegetable oils and Szechwan wax. Matches entering via Hongkong increased at the expense of those arriving by way of Canton. The heavy imports of wolen blankets are explained by the quantities of cheap varieties required for military use. Many of those imported from Hongkong were of North China origin. There were increases in imports of iron bars and of iron nails, but decreases in iron plate cuttings.

(b) Re-exports.—Re-exports of foreign goods increased, the most notable gains being those of kerosene.

Chinese Goods.—(a) Exports, Abroad and Coasting (including Re-exports).—Exports to Canton reached a greater value than in previous years, and exports to Hongkong were greater than during any of the four years previous. Manganese ore has reappeared in our tables, over 340 tons going abroad in 1924. The exports of poultry and firewood reached huge figures, in response to the heavy demand from Canton and Hongkong. The export of cattle increased, but that of pigs was not so great as formerly. Tea oil doubled, but wood oil decreased. The valuable cassia oil also showed a slight decrease. Silk cocoons decreased as did silk of all varieties. Softwood planks more than tripled, and wood poles also greatly increased.

(b) Imports.—The imports from Chinese ports showed a handsome increase in value and quantity. The market for cigarettes has improved, and imports almost doubled. Import of Shanghai cotton yarn increased over 50 per cent. Chinese cotton cloth fell off considerably. Cotton clothing increased, but much of this import was for charitable and not commercial purposes. Brown sugar increased, white sugar decreased. Among the increases are found Chinese medicines, beans, cement, groundnut cake and oil, while among the decreases are paper, leaf tobacco, gypsum, and wheat flour.

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Pathe-Baby

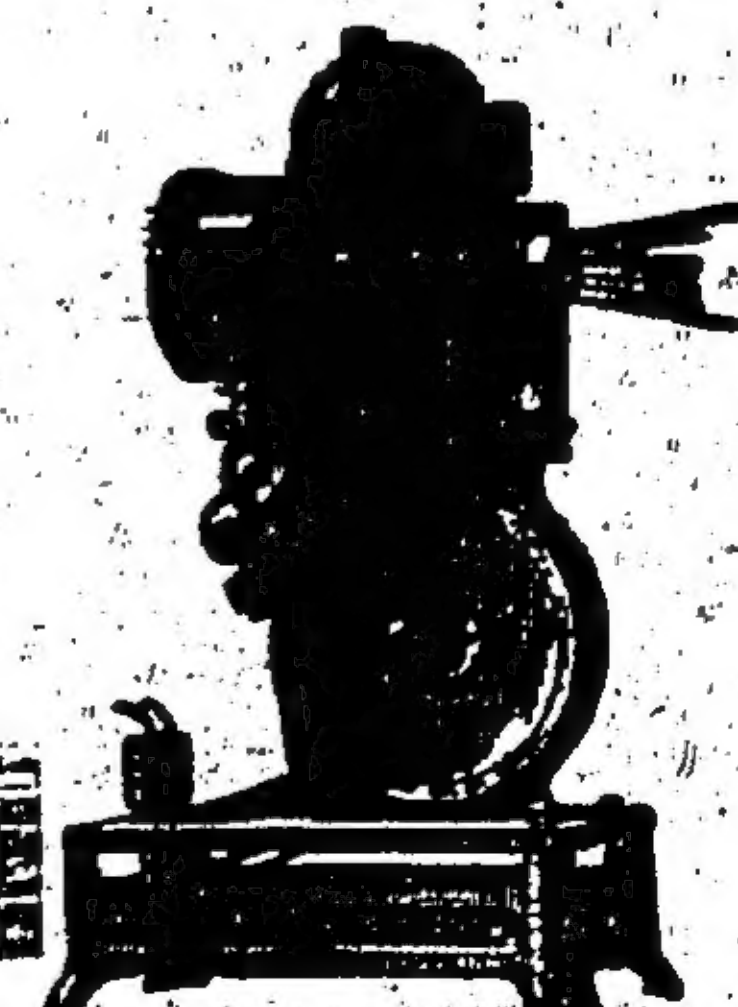
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Wool Costumes ... from \$8.50
Plain Blue Cashmere ... \$11.50
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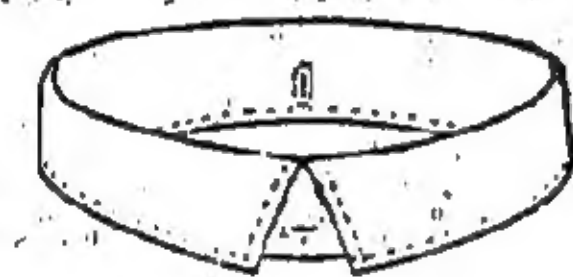
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NO ROUGH EDGES
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NO LOSS OF SHAPE
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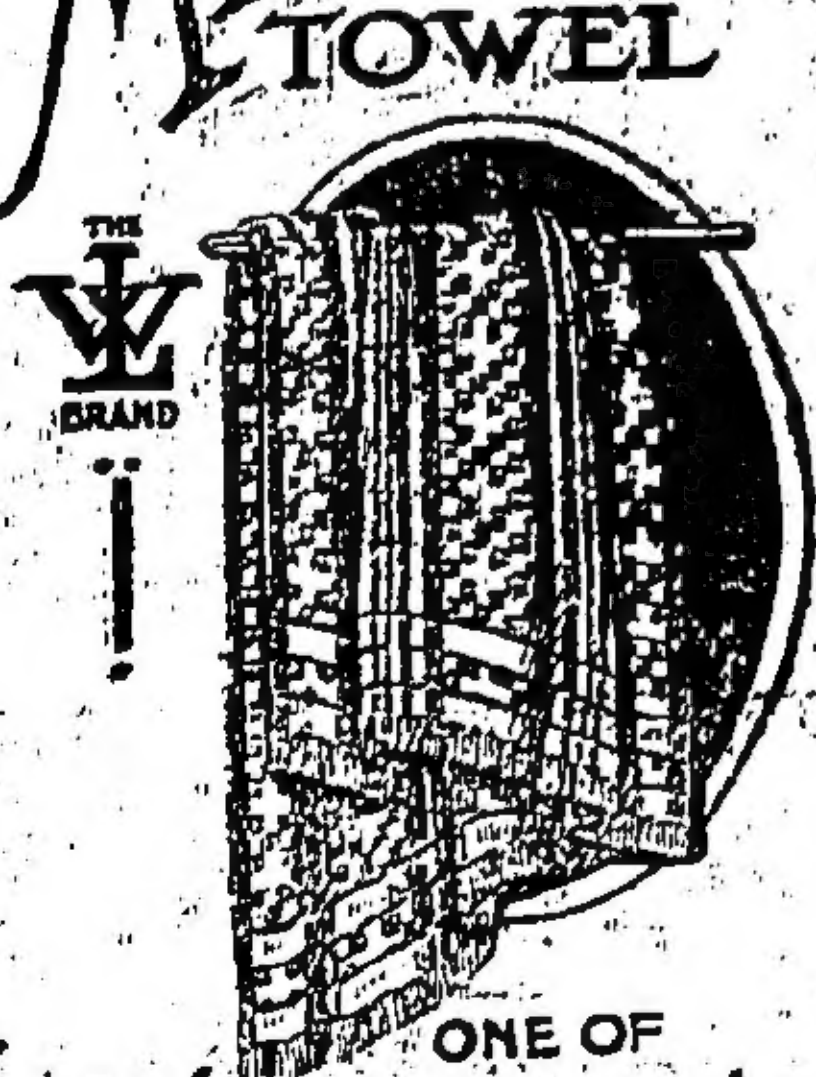
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cotton and Turkish finish. Absorbent and
excellent in wear. An excellent bathing
towel.

SIZE—51 BY 28 INCHES.

STANDARD
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MAXIMO BATH SHEETS are made in
exactly the same way as the Towels. These
Bath Sheets are the best value obtainable
in the East To-day.

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ONE OF
WHITEAWAY'S
STANDARD VALUES
NEW CRETONNES.

We have just received a large consignment of New Cretonnes, Tissues,
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for Loose Covers, Curtains etc.

PAY A VISIT TO OUR FIRST FLOOR SHOWROOM.

WHITEAWAY, LATLAW & CO., LTD.
HONGKONG. 59

INTERPORT CRICKET.
HONGKONG SCORE SENSATIONAL
VICTORY.

SHANGHAI'S GALLANT FIGHT.

For the third time in succession, the
Fates have smiled on local cricketers.
On Saturday night it was felt that the
Hongkong eleven had done well—better
indeed than some of us had dared to
hope. At lunch time on Monday, the sad
news that Shanghai had passed us by 22
runs and that we had lost four good
wickets for 60 again reduced the hopes
of Hongkong to a low ebb. Bitter time
on Monday was aptly named, and doubt-
less many a keen cricketer was pouring
one extra libation of his particular brand
of juniper fluid to "what might have
been," when the magnificent tidings
arrived of the collapse of Shanghai, and
the fact that no less than 17 runs had
to be collected on the Tuesday morning
by Rogers and Terry Wilson. And then
came the news that they had failed,
but had gone down fighting, as they had
secured nine of the "seventeen runs re-
quired. And so, after a gallant struggle,
Hongkong had won by seven runs.

Those who were privileged to watch
the vicissitudes of fortune on Monday
were indeed lucky, while the excitement
yesterday morning must have been in-
tense. The Shanghai men's hopes must
have risen when Rogers had scored
five, and Wilson four of the 17 runs
required to win. Then came the end,
for Bowker caught and bowled the latter
and a great match was over.

Quick will have every reason to look
back upon the match with satisfaction.
His team was far from representative,
but as he himself pointed out, they were
a fairly level lot. No one did particularly
well in each innings with the bat, but
just as Ramsay and Bowker saved the
side in the first, so did Morris and
Hargreaves come to the rescue in the
second innings.

The bowling of the team was its strong
point and the critics were fully
justified in their confidence. It was
perhaps a little surprising to find Capt.
Walker ahead of Reed and Bowker at
the first attempt. But he is always a
bowler to be reckoned with. In the first
innings, the wicket was probably getting
thoroughly bad, and Reed and Bowker
are not the bowlers to let a chance like
that go. It is true that, winning the toss
was a tremendous advantage. But with-
out luck, and excellent bowling it would
have been of no avail. Reports refer to
Hongkong's fielding as excellent. This
we confidently expected. And we look
forward keenly to next year, when our
Shanghai friends will come down to take
their revenge.

R. ASH.

The following is a summary of the
score:

HONGKONG—1st Innings.

Rev. E. K. Quick, c and b O'Hara	13
E. F. Stewart, c and b Rogers	13
Capt. Morris, c and b O'Hara	6
A. W. Ramsay, b Allison	39
Pay-Lt. Cdr. Hargreaves, R.N., c and b O'Hara	10
C.O.M.S. Stripp, c and b Wilson	10
H. N. Balhatchet, c and b Divecha	18
A. C. I. Bowker, b Allison	3
Capt. West, b O'Hara	0
Capt. E. F. Walker, c and b Divecha	0
E. B. Reed, not out	0
Extras	1
Total	145

SHANGHAI—1st Innings.

H. B. Ollerdeassen, b Bowker	39
M. J. Divecha, c and b Walker	10
A. J. W. Evans, b Reed	0
Dr. H. H. Morris, b Walker	4
J. H. Raikes, b Bowker	7
D. C. Burn, c and b Quick	21
H. Rogers, st. Stripp, b Quick	14
H. W. Allison, b Bowker	62
Dr. W. E. O'Hara, not out	0
E. G. Barnes, b Walker	0
T. W. R. Wilson, b Reed	0
Extras	9
Total	167

Bowling Analysis.

A. C. I. Bowker	W.	R.
E. B. Reed	3	53
R. F. Walker	3	21
Rev. E. K. Quick	3	23

HONGKONG—2nd Innings.

Rev. E. K. Quick, l.b.w., b O'Hara	6
E. F. Stewart, c and b Wilson	14
Capt. West, c and b O'Hara	4
A. W. Ramsay, c and b Divecha	8
Capt. Morris, c and b Allison	41
Lt. Cdr. Hargreaves, b Rogers	40
A. C. I. Bowker, b O'Hara	0
C.O.M.S. E. Stripp, run out	4
H. N. Balhatchet, b Rogers	0
E. B. Reed, b Rogers	0
Capt. Walker, not out	2
Extras	5
Total	127

[Note: The foregoing details are from
a Reuter message, which, however, gives
the batting order as: Balhatchet,
Bowker, Hargreaves, Morris, Quick,
Ramsay, Reed, Stewart, Stripp, Walker,
West, following alphabetical sequence for
some mysterious reason. Obviously the
telegram to the H.K.C.C. is the correct
version.]

Bowling Analysis.

Wilson	W.	R.
O'Hara	3	30
Rogers	3	17
Divecha	1	18
Allison	1	14

(Continued at foot of next Column.)

ANOTHER SIEGE OF NANNING.
YUNNANESE FORCES "BOTTLED
UP."

The Canton Gazette states that latest
news to hand from Kwangsi reports that
General Fan Shih Sang, whose troops
are repelling the invasion of Kwangsi by
War Lord Tang Chi Yao, has bottled up
both wings of Tang Chi Yao's forces in
Nanning and, it is asserted in military
circles, that the defeat and surrender of
Tang Chi Yao's besieged forces at Nan-
ning are certain.

GENERAL FAN'S TELEGRAM.
A circular telegram has been sent by
General Fan Shih Sang (who is now be-
sieging Tang Chi Yao's troops at Nan-
ning) and the Chief of Staff of General
Yang Hsi Min, to all the Generals in
Canton denouncing War Lord Tang Chi
Yao. The gist of the telegram is as
follows:—

"War Lord Tang Chi Yao who has
assumed the title of Vice-Generalissimo
of the Punitive Expedition, sent out his
expeditionary forces recently to attack
Kwangsi province with the intention to
create all manner of trouble and strife
in the south-western provinces in order
to make himself war lord of the Two
Kwangs.

"Quite contrary to his expectations,
his troops under Lung Wan have been
repeatedly defeated and are now being
besieged in the city of Nanning by our
Government troops.
"The enemies' provisions and ammuni-
tions are in a 'state of exhaustion' and
the capture of Nanning city is im-
minent.
"It is learned that a certain party has
joined in the treachery, creating troubles
on the borders of Kwangsi, which is true.
In order to root out all the unscrupulous
eliques, all the strategic points must be
ordered to take extraordinary vigilance
and to force out all the underlings of
the enemy so as to establish a firm and
stable Government. I, Fan Shih Sang,
do hereby take oath that I shall defend
the Kuomintang and my country and
destroy all conspirators; and if any
danger menaces the Kuomintang Govern-
ment, I will risk my life to uphold it
rather than to see it fall into the hands
of the conspirators."

LAWN TENNIS.

H.K.C.C. TOURNAMENT.

The final of the Open Championship
Doubles between N. L. H. Bailton and
W. Cornaby and W. Hyde and B. D.
Evans which was to have been played
yesterday afternoon, has been postponed.
To-day Capt. C. O'Callaghan will
meet R. D. H. H. in a stand out
game in the Open Singles semi-final,
game to meet T. H. H. in the final to-
morrow evening. Another game down
for decision to-day is the final of the
Club Championship when S. E. Green
meets Major Hattersley-Smith.

GARRISON TENNIS LEAGUE.

The results of matches played last week
in the Garrison Tennis League were as
under:—H.Q. Wing, East Surrey Regt.
beat "B" Co., East Surrey Regt. by
74 to 25; R.A.O.C. beat "D" Co., East
Surrey Regt. by 70 to 20; Small Units
beat R.A.M.C. by 53 to 48; R.A.S.C. "A"
Co., East Surrey Regt. by 61 to 28; and
R.E. "B" beat R.E. "A" by 49 to 40.

INTERPORT RIFLE SHOOT.

In connection with the Interport Rifle
Shoot, which has to be completed
by May 31st, the local team hopes
to fire next Sunday at about 3 or
3.30 p.m. Should it rain on that day,
the shoot will be postponed until the
following Wednesday, or the last Satur-
day of the month.

Trials were held last Saturday and
Sunday, when all-comers were invited,
but the results were rather disappoint-
ing; only two men scoring 50; while the
others ranged between 37, 34, 33 and 32.
It is hoped to select the Hongkong
interport team by to-morrow, in order
that they will be able to practice again
on Saturday at the Taikeo range.

ATHLETE WITH A MISSION.

Mr. Eric Liddell, the Olympic Games
victor and famous Rugby player recently
conducted a vigorous fortnight's mission
to the young sportsmen of London, under
the auspices of the Y.M.C.A. Mr.
Liddell leaves Hong in July for China
to join his father, an evangelist, in Tien-
tsin. Mr. Liddell, who was born in
China, advocates a personal religion, not
an abstract one, a religion which is not
confined to mere churchgoing on Sun-
days. In China he intends to teach in
a mission school among youths of from
13 to 18.

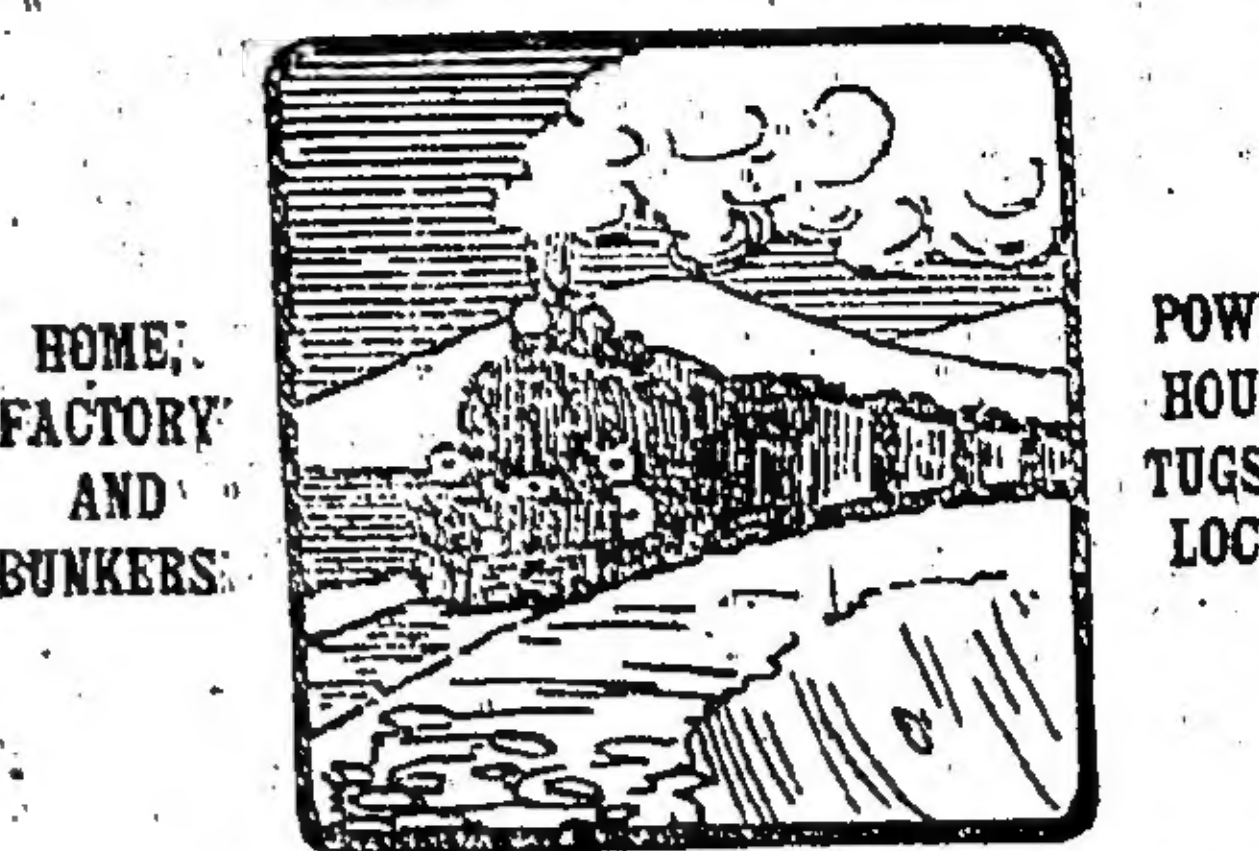
SHANGHAI—2nd Innings.

H. B. Ollerdeassen, l.b.w., b Bowker	0
A. J. W. Evans, b Reed	11
M. J. Divecha, c and b Bowker	12
Dr. H. H. Morris, b Reed	9
Dr. O. Burn, b Bowker	11
J. H. Raikes, run out	0
Dr. O'Hara, l.b.w., O'Hara	0
H. W. Allison, b Reed	23
H. Rogers, not out	20
E. G. Barnes, c and b Reed	0
T. W. R. Wilson, b Bowker	4
Extras	3
Total	68

[Here again Reuter has followed
alphabetical order. All essential details
are the same as in the H.K.C.C. message
with the exception of the dismissal of
Wilson, the Club cable stating he was
caught and bowled by Bowker.]

Bowling Analysis.

A. C. I. Bowker	W.	R.
E. B. Reed	5	47
Capt. Walker	4	11

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FOR ALL PURPOSES

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FACTORY
AND
BUNKERS.

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Complete opera in album.
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PINAFORE.

Complete opera in album.
As popular now as at its first
inception.

MIKADO.

Complete opera in album.
Its tunes are familiar but never
stale.

PETROUCHKA
BALLET MUSIC.

Stravinski's emotional effort
that will thrill you. [117]

THE PROBLEM OF "SQUEEZE."
AN AMUSING STORY OF MR.
JUSTICE WOOD.

A correspondent writes:—In connec-
tion with your remarks about "squeeze"
in China, a friend of mine relates a very
amusing story about Mr. Justice Wood.
It concerns the typically oriental in-
terpretation put upon one of his recent
judgments, by a Chinese workman.
There is no doubt at all about the
veracity of the story, although it might
embarrass those concerned if names were
given. The facts of the case are as
follows:—

A Chinese artisan working in a local
establishment controlled by a European
staff, absented himself from duty in the
middle of the month. He was paid, not
by the day, but by the month. After
being absent for a day or so the man
returned to duty. The European in
charge of the workmen instructed the
Chinese foreman to tell the man that
his wages would be stopped for the
period of his absence; and, further, that
if he stayed away again without per-
mission he would be dismissed as once.
Whether the Chinese foreman conveyed
the message as instructed, or whether the
workman was "told off" in front of
other workmen and so "lost face," does
not transpire. Suffice it to say that
the man disappeared that day and con-
tinued to absent himself.

At the end of the month, however, he
turned up at the pay office and demand-
ed his wages. A certain sum, calculated up
to the time when he absented himself,
was offered to him. This sum he refused
to accept. He demanded more money.

Soon afterwards he issued a summons
against the European in charge of his
work. The summons was for the wages
offered to him and also for a month's
wages in lieu of notice.

The sum originally offered (about half
a month's wages) was paid into Court,
as soon as the summons was served.
The case came before Mr. Justice Wood
who pointed out to the man (very kindly,
we are sure, was the manner of His
Honour) that the summons was invalid
because, technically, the European was
not his employer. If he wanted to per-
sist in the claim he must take out a new
summons.

The Chinese foreman came away from
the Court and was subsequently asked to
relate what had happened. He gave all
of the above facts and added:

"The judge, he advise that man to
drop the case. He say suppose you lose,
you must pay our solicitor, I think that
man not go on with case."

"Yes—but did the man get the money
paid into Court—his half month's
wages?"

"Oh, no," replied the Chinese fore-
man. "That man not get it." The
judge, he keep the money."

Thus are our most innocent activities
misunderstood. That one who has such
a well deserved reputation amongst the
European community for inflexible jus-
tice tempered, as most of us believe,
with a really lofty ambition to give the
benefit of any doubt that may exist to
the "under dog," should be the subject
of such a comment is, of course, the
real kernel of the joke. We might as well
suppose the late Lord Morley ("honest
John") the victim of some such story
in England.

It may be that, after many years' re-
sidence in the Colony, at least, one
resident has obtained the best of two
possible worlds. He has certainly gained
the respect and admiration of the Euro-
pean community for integrity and a high
ideal of duty. Perhaps the Chinese also
credit him with a sagacity that is
Oriental. So is it possible to gain the
respect of both West and East.

PILLION-RIDING DANGER.
MAGISTRATE'S STRONG COMMENT
ON RECKLESS RIDING.

At the Kowloon Magistracy yester-
day, before Mr. E. W. Hamilton, H.
Kaw, of Castle Terrace, Caine Road,
was charged with having driven a
motor cycle recklessly in Nathan Road
on May 3rd.

Sergeant Hallam said that defendant
was carrying another person on the
pillion and was travelling at a high
speed. He (the Sergeant) was also on a
motor-cycle and when he had accelerated
his speed to 34 miles per hour he over-
took defendant. It was a Sunday morn-
ing and there were many people and
children on the road.

Defendant said he was travelling at
25 miles per hour, there being no people
in the roadway. When Sergeant Hallam
overtaken him the officer said "20 miles
an hour not 32." Even then he could
not have been travelling more than 28
miles per hour.

His Worship: You admit having
travelled at this speed with a person on
the pillion. By doing so you not only
risked killing yourself but other people
as well. You will be fined \$25.

A KUALA LUMPUR SENSATION.
MR. J. A. RUSSELL CHARGED.
ALLEGED USE OF FICTITIOUS
PROXIES.

A profound sensation was caused in
commercial and business circles in
Malaya, says the Kuala Lumpur corre-
spondent of the Straits Times, by the
announcement that criminal charges had
been brought by the Public Prosecutor
against Mr. John Archibald Russell, head
of the firm of J. A. Russell & Co. and
a very well-known figure in Eastern busi-
ness circles.

Mr. Russell, who is a com-
paratively young man, was the chairman
of Directors of Malayan Collieries, Ltd.,
from the formation of the company in
1913, but as a result of the recent litiga-
tion brought against him by Mr. F. C.
Peck, Mr. Russell resigned the chair-
manship but still continues as a director.

During the hearing of the Peck-Russell
case, Mr. Russell made certain admissions,
quite voluntarily in regard to seven
proxies he had used to vote for himself
at two meetings of the company in 1922,
and these proxies form the subject matter
of the present charges.

POLICE COURT ITEMS.

A Chinese who appeared before Mr.
S. B. B. McElderry at the Central
Magistracy yesterday on a charge of
stealing a coat from a matchbox, was
stated to have been in prison for a
period of three weeks previous to this
latest offence. On being asked by His
Worship if he wanted to go to prison
again, the man replied that he could not
obtain work, and he was sent to prison
for a period of three months.

At the Kowloon Magistracy before Mr.
E. W. Hamilton yesterday a Chinese
was sentenced to 14 days' hard labour
for having stolen 10 lbs. of ice from
the Dairy Farm. Another Chinese, for
having a dagger in his possession at the
Yau-mat Ferry on the 18th inst. was
sentenced to six months' hard labour.

CHEER, BOYS, CHEER!

As Empire Day (May 24th) falls on
Sunday this year, the Garrison Schools,
Garden Road, will be closed on Monday
next as well.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

ORDINANCE TO FORM LOCAL TELEPHONE COMPANY.

At to-morrow's meeting of the Hongkong Legislative Council, the Hon. Sir Claude Severn, Colonial Secretary, will move the following Resolution:—

Whereas the Government has had under consideration proposals for the formation of a local Company to acquire the undertaking of the China and Japan Telephone and Electric Company Limited and to provide an improved telephone service; This Council hereby approves the following conditions, subject to which and to the terms of an Ordinance such Company shall be permitted to operate.

1.—Such Company shall be styled The Hongkong Telephone Company, Limited, and it shall be registered under the Companies Ordinance 1911.

2.—Directors of such Company thereinafter referred to as the Company shall be not less than four and not more than eight in number, and all the Directors shall be *bona fide* residents in Hongkong.

3.—The Oriental Telephone and Electric Company Limited, during such period as it holds not less than 100,000 fully paid shares in the Company, shall be at liberty to nominate two Directors, provided always that such Directors shall be *bona fide* residents in Hongkong and that the total number of Directors shall not exceed eight.

4.—The capital of the Company shall be \$5,000,000 divided into 500,000 shares of \$10 each.

5.—The capital of the Company shall not be increased, except by permission of the Legislative Council.

6.—The consideration in respect of the acquisition by the Company of the undertaking of the China and Japan Telephone and Electric Company Limited shall be:—

- \$1,125,000 for the plant.
- The landed cost of additions to the plant and property between the 1st January and the 30th June, 1923.
- \$491,325 for land and buildings.
- The value of stores in hand or contracted for on the 30th June 1923.

Which consideration shall be met, as to \$1,400,000 in the allotment of 140,000 fully paid shares, and as to the balance in cash.

7.—The Company shall have the sole right to supply a public telephone service during a period of fifty years from the 1st July, 1925.

8.—The Company shall, within such period as the Governor in Council may determine to be reasonable, provide an improved telephone service to be approved by the Governor in Council.

9.—The Company shall be authorised to charge the following annual rates to subscribers, with effect from the 1st July, 1925:—

- \$108 within (i) Victoria and Kowloon, as defined by the interpretation Ordinance, 1911, and (ii) within the Peak District, as defined by the Peak District Reservation Ordinance, 1904, but substituting "700 feet" for "750 feet";
- \$108 within a radius of one mile from any exchange that may hereafter be opened outside the areas referred to in (a);
- An additional charge of \$50 per mile or part of a mile measured outwards from the nearest point of the boundary of the areas referred to in (a) and (b);
- For extension telephones, bells, switches, switchboards, power-circuits, removals, and other services of like nature, such charges as the Governor in Council may approve.

10.—Should the charges above referred to be insufficient to pay to the shareholders of the Company a minimum dividend of eight per cent. per annum on the paid-up capital of the Company for the time being after making provision for maintenance and efficient service, depreciation, reserve or sinking fund and managing expenses, the above rates shall be raised so as to enable the shareholders to receive a minimum of eight per cent. per annum after making the aforesaid deductions.

11.—The net profits of the Company after providing as aforesaid shall be used firstly in payment to the Government of royalty of four dollars in respect of each direct exchange line telephone which has been used and paid for during the whole previous twelve months by a *bona fide* telephone subscriber or one Dollar per direct exchange line telephone for each period of three months or less.

12.—The said net profits shall secondly be applied in payment to the shareholders of the Hongkong Company of the minimum dividend of eight per cent. per annum rising to twelve per cent. per annum.

13.—In the event of the net profits exceeding twelve per cent. per annum then as to the difference between twelve per cent. and eighteen per cent. half thereof shall be distributed in further dividends and the remaining half by way of reduction of the subscription rates; the dividend payable to shareholders being limited to a maximum rate of fifteen per cent.

14.—Any additional surplus shall be used solely for the reduction of subscription rates.

15.—The rights and obligations of the Government and of the Company shall be set out in detail and embodied in a Bill which shall be introduced as soon as may be in the Legislative Council.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

[BEFORE THE CHIEF JUSTICE (SIR HENRY GOLLAH).]

CABIN BOY SENTENCED.

Pang Yiu, a cabin boy on the s.s. *President Cleveland* was charged at the Criminal Sessions yesterday with the possession of an automatic pistol and 306 rounds of ammunition.

Mr. H. K. Holmes (Crown Solicitor) prosecuted, and Mr. F. C. Jenkin (instructed by Messrs. Lee & Russ) appeared for defendant.

The Jury comprised: Messrs. J. A. Watson, P. A. Cordeiro, G. H. Hainton, J. A. Goncalves, S. A. Ismail, A. W. Hayward and J. A. Alves.

Mr. Holmes, outlining his case, said that a police picket in the charge of the Sergeant Dunne accosted prisoner in Praya East at 9.50 p.m. on April 23rd, and the man was searched by an Indian Sergeant, who discovered the weapon and cartridges in a parcel which he was carrying.

Prisoner said that when he was in Wanchai he met a passenger, Ho Ming, who previously had promised him \$10 "cushaw." This man told him that he would give him the money if he carried a parcel for him. He did so, and did not know what the parcel contained. When the Indian stopped him he told him in English: "This one parcel. Him no belong my. Him give me Ho Ming. He give me take. He pay me \$10." He also told him the same thing in Cantonese. The Indian constable denied this.

Mr. Jenkin said that it was not challenged that this passenger was under an obligation to defendant, and he would therefore submit that this Ho Ming became a real personality in the case. This lent truth to the prisoner's story, and he would ask the Jury to believe prisoner's story that the parcel was handed to him by Ho Ming.

The Jury found prisoner "guilty," and he was sentenced to seven years' hard labour.

[BEFORE THE PUNISH JUDGE (MR. JUSTICE WOOD).]

ROBBER CONVICTED.

The case against the third prisoner concerned in a robbery at Kowloon City, was reheard yesterday, when Chiu Ki pleaded that he intended going into the house to discuss the sale of some stores, and found the robbery in progress. He ran away when the police arrived, and was shot down.

He was found "guilty," and was sentenced to five years' hard labour.

TROUBLE AT TAIKOO DOCK. DISPUTE BETWEEN FITTERS AND BRASSWORKERS.

There has been a little trouble between the Brass Department and the Fitters' Department at the Taikoo Dockyard during the past few days, which has resulted in between 20 and 30 of the men absenting themselves from work.

In the *Daily Press* yesterday, comment was made upon the fact that many of the workers in the local dockyards accuse the "Number Ones" of "Squeezing." The dispute at Taikoo, as far as the details can be ascertained, has arisen over something of this kind.

Recently it is stated, a Chinese in the Fitters' Department recommended a newcomer to the Brass Department. The newcomer obtained the job and the man recommending him apparently considered he was entitled to \$15 from the first month's wages as payment for the trouble he had taken in the matter.

When pay-day came round, however, on the 15th inst., the money was not forthcoming. The new man repented of his bargain, if such a bargain had been made. Accompanied by about twenty of his fellows, he reported the whole matter to the European in charge and requested that no deduction should be made from his wages to "cover the demand being made upon him."

The European replied that under no circumstances would any such deduction be made, and as there seemed to be the possibility of a conflict between the two parties, for the fitter making the demand was supported by his mates, he telephoned for the Police. The Police arrived very shortly afterwards by motor car and there was no unpleasant incident. But since then a number of the workers, as stated, have absented themselves from the Dockyard and have presumably been occupying their time at the Chinese Engineers Institute "devising means for smoothing over the difficulty."

BILLS.

The Orders of the Day will consist of the following, which will be moved by the Hon. Attorney General.

Second reading of the Bill intituled An Ordinance for the incorporation of the Trustees of the Sailors' Home, Hongkong.

Second reading of the Bill intituled An Ordinance to provide for the incorporation of the Mother Superior in this Colony of the Society of the "Petites Sœurs des Pauvres, St. Pern, Bretagne," commonly known as The Little Sisters of the Poor.

Second reading of the Bill intituled An Ordinance to amend the Legal Practitioners Ordinance, 1911.

First reading of a Bill intituled An Ordinance to amend the Rent Ordinances, 1922 and 1924.

SANITARY BOARD.

KOWLOON CITY MARKET.

A meeting of the Sanitary Board took place yesterday afternoon, under the chairmanship of Mr. N. L. Smith, but there was little business of public interest. The members present comprised: The Hon. Mr. H. T. Cressy (Director of Public Works), Dr. W. W. Pearce (Medical Officer of Health), the Hon. Mr. C. G. Alabaster, K.C., Mr. Wong Kwong Ting, Mr. S. W. Tao, Mr. G. S. Kennedy-Skipiton (Secretary), and others present were Dr. Severn and Mr. M. Davies (Assistant Secretary).

CHILDREN'S PLAYGROUND.

The CHAIRMAN said that, with regard to the first item on the agenda "Letter from the Government on the subject of the provision of a children's playground at Chatham Road, Kowloon," Dr. McGowan was still unable to attend, and therefore the matter might be left until the next meeting of the Board.

OFFENSIVE TRADE LICENSE.

On the recommendation of the Chairman the meeting refused to grant an application for the Offensive Trade Licence for No. 37, Cooke Street, ground floor.

SANITARY INSPECTORS.

The Board authorised Sanitary Inspectors E. A. Lyne, R. H. Thomas and A. W. Charity to enter premises and inspect and seize unwholesome food in accordance with Section 83 of the Public Health and Buildings Ordinance.

PROPOSED KOWLOON CITY MARKET.

With reference of the proposed erection of a twenty stall market in Kowloon City, the chairman said this market had been included in the Estimates for this year, which had been approved. When he quoted the Director of Public Works as saying that it was hoped to proceed with the work early next year, he meant to say the minute of his was dated December last year, so it really applied to this year. At the same time he had been told it might not be possible to proceed with the work as a certain number of items of public works were not to be proceeded with at once, and the matter in question was included in the list sent to him.

Hon. Mr. H. T. Cressy: We have had another letter authorising us to start some works, and I think this can go on.

The CHAIRMAN: I am glad to hear that, and I shall press for this being included in the more urgent works in question.

Mr. Tao: May I ask how long it will take?

Hon. Mr. H. T. Cressy: We have not had permission yet. That was all the business of public interest.

DIOCESAN BOY'S NEW SCHOOL. PROGRESS OF WORK ON NEW SITE.

Good progress is being made with the construction of the new Diocesan Boys' School.

The area is 23 acres or over one million square feet, and is situated on three hills to the N.E. of Yau-mai Railway Station.

The school buildings, which will cover an area of land about the same size as the Hongkong Cricket Club ground, are being placed at the North end of the site and face the South; in front of the buildings will be about twelve to fifteen acres of playing fields on one level. Immediately in front of the Buildings will be a terrace about two hundred and forty feet long and 20 feet wide. The buildings themselves will be in three parallel blocks linked up by a large hall; each block of buildings three storeys high, about two hundred and forty feet long and facing South, along which side there are to be verandahs.

In addition to the cost of preparing the site (\$150,000) the cost of the buildings now being erected, to be completed by February, 1926, is \$330,000. In addition about \$34,000 will be required for architects' fees, bringing the total cost up to \$514,000.

In addition the following further sums are needed:—

Additional site formation for the third hill—about.....	\$30,000
Equipment and fittings about.....	70,000
Margin for extras, e.g., cricket and football grounds, railings, turf and unforeseen expenditure.....	70,000
Headmaster's house.....	40,000
	\$210,000

The total sum for the whole scheme will therefore be \$924,000.

Towards this \$250,000 is available from the sale of the old site of the school in Bonham Road, subscriptions, Government grant and the school reserve funds.

A sum of \$205,000 has still to be raised to carry out the scheme in its entirety.

The scholars of the school are trying to raise \$42,000 towards the equipment of the School. Every boy who gives or collects at least \$100 has his name put on a record board. Donors of \$1,000 or more will be called founders. Donors of \$3,000 or more will have part of the buildings called after their names.

FATAL OPIUM.

CHINESE WIFE COMMITS SUICIDE.

The wife of Wong Chi Ki, the Master of the Kwong Cheong cigar and cigarettes shop, 36, Queen's Road Central, who resides at 44, Stanley Street, third floor, became apparently so upset after a quarrel with her husband, that she ate a quantity of opium, which made her so ill that she died a few hours later at the Government Civil Hospital. The incident occurred on May 6th.

An inquiry into the circumstances surrounding her death was conducted by Mr. S. B. B. McElderry, sitting as a Coroner, at the Central Magistracy yesterday afternoon. The jury were Messrs. C. Kew, P. K. Kwok and Lei In Tong.

Medical evidence given showed that the quantity of opium taken by the deceased had caused her death.

Evidence given by Wong Chi Ki, the husband, was to the effect that he had been married to deceased for about 23 years. They had been in Hongkong for about 5 years. His wife and his concubine shared a big room on the third floor and he slept in the cock-loft. His wife did not smoke opium and he had never known her to eat the drug. On the 6th instant, he asked his wife, early in the evening, why she had not told him that a certain friend of his had called the previous day to see him. His wife told him that she had, and then got angry when he remonstrated with her. Witness told deceased that she always got angry and that he had been ill and that she was the cause of his illness. His wife then got up and went away. Later when he was in the cock-loft, his concubine and a servant girl came and told him that his wife was vomiting and had fainted. He told them that there could be nothing wrong with her and that she was angry. Later he went downstairs and saw his wife in a fainting condition. She had collapsed. When asked what she had taken, his wife replied "Nothing." Witness suspected that she might have taken opium. A doctor was summoned, but when he arrived she could no longer speak. The doctor said that judging from her eyes she had taken nothing. Another doctor was also summoned and when he arrived he asked if deceased has been subject to fainting fits and witness told him that she had had fits before. The second doctor made an injection, but said the case was hopeless. He then ordered deceased's removal to the hospital, where she died before the next morning. Witness in reply to questions, said that his wife and the concubine were on very good terms and never quarrelled. They usually played dominoes together every night.

In reply to the Coroner, witness said that his wife had been in the habit of purchasing several pots of prepared opium for him to smoke every day. He had been in ill-health for some time and his wife had charge of all the money and the household. The concubine, Kwok Pat Kui, giving evidence, said she had been a concubine to the previous witness for the past twelve years. She shared a room with deceased. They were on very good terms with each other. On the evening in question, she saw deceased drinking a cup of water in the kitchen and later saw her wash her face. Deceased appeared to be all right then, did not say anything and went to lay down. Witness asked her what was the matter and deceased said nothing. Asked what she had eaten, deceased said "sweets." A little later witness had to prop her up, although deceased endeavoured to lie down again. Witness tried to get deceased to play dominoes, as they usually did every night, and deceased consented to do so, and told witness to get the table ready and she would then get up and play. Witness went to make a cup of tea for deceased, which she refused to drink. Deceased then got worse. The Coroner said it seemed quite clear that deceased had eaten some opium and died in consequence. The Jury agreed, and the Coroner recorded a verdict that deceased committed suicide by eating opium and that no blame attached to anyone.

SAFETY FIRST.

A SAMPAN-MAN'S STORY.

The master of a sampan has reported to the police that at 9 p.m. on Sunday when off Stonecutters Island, on the way from Cap-Sui Mun to Yau-mai, he noticed a large junk in front of him. To avoid a collision he altered his course a little and swerved to one side. At the same moment a strong wind capsize his craft and he and his wife and child were thrown into the water. The master swam to the s.s. *Arabasta* and was picked up by the crew of that vessel, but he does not know what happened to his family.

"HOLEPROOF" HOSIERY.

We have a Large Stock of "Holeproof" Hosiery

IN

BROWN, GREY and SANDSHADES.

Price .. \$1.75 pair

OR

6 Pairs for \$10.00

This Sock—a mixture of Silk and Cotton—is the Ideal Sock for Summer Wear.

GENTLEMEN'S OUTFITTING DEPARTMENT.

LANE, CRAWFORD, LTD.

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CHEMICAL WORKS ESTABLISHED 1868.

"MERCK'S" Products are second to none for Purity and Reliability.

Sole Agents:—BORNEMANN & Co., HONGKONG, ASIATIC BUILDING. 195

NEW ENGLISH RECORDS

ALBERT SAMMONS

(Violin) ... With Piano

D1509 (CHERRY RIFE)

(ARVA (Valse Mignonne))

WILLIAM MURDOCH

(Pianoforte)

D1506 (ARABESQUE IN E)

(MELODY IN F)

ANDERSON'S.

178

Powell
Telephone C. 4578.

"NESTA" & "BONSPIRAL" SPRING MATTRESSES

What is inside?

Hundreds of separate springs, each securely fastened making the mattress absolutely silent. Padded hair and wool, with best quality tick and patent ventilation.

SIZES — 3', 3'6", 5' wide

Sheer Luxury Sleep Producers

AND YET THE PRICE IS VERY MODERATE.

60

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

THE FORTY-FOURTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company will be held at the Office of the General Manager, Messrs. JAMES MATHESON & CO., Ltd., Raffles Street, Hongkong, on WEDNESDAY, the 10th JUNE, 1925, at 11 o'clock in the Morning, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors, passing the Accounts, and electing Directors and Auditors.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 3rd to 24th JUNE, 1925, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 19th May, 1925. [2212]

HONGKONG AND TERRITORIAL ESTATES, LIMITED.

THE FIRST ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in the Company will be held at the Office of the Company, "The Standard" Building, No. 4, Cross Street, on WEDNESDAY, 27th MAY, 1925, at 12 o'clock Noon, for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Accounts and the Report of the General Managers for the year ended 31st January, 1925, and electing a Consulting Committee and Auditors.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from SATURDAY, the 30th MAY, 1925, until WEDNESDAY, the 3rd JUNE, 1925, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
SHEWAN TOMES & CO.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 5th May, 1925. [2172]

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FIFTY-SECOND ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of the Society will be held at the Head Office, Union Building, Hongkong, on FRIDAY, 29th MAY, 1925, at 12.15 p.m., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors and the Statement of Accounts to 31st December, 1924, and of declaring Dividends, etc.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Society will be CLOSED from May 16th to May 29th, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
PAUL LAUDER,
General Manager.
Hongkong, May 8th, 1925. [2191]

BRITISH TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FIFTY-SIXTH ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of the Company will be held at its Head Office, Union Building, Hongkong, on FRIDAY, 29th MAY, 1925, at 12.30 p.m., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors and the Statement of Accounts to 31st December, 1924, and of declaring Dividends, etc.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from May 16th to May 29th, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
PAUL LAUDER,
General Manager.
Hongkong, May 8th, 1925. [2191a]

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FIFTY-SIXTH ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of the Company will be held at its Head Office, Union Building, Hongkong, on FRIDAY, 29th MAY, 1925, at 12.30 p.m., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors and the Statement of Accounts to 31st December, 1924, and of declaring Dividends, etc.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from May 16th to May 29th, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
PAUL LAUDER,
General Manager.
Hongkong, May 8th, 1925. [2191a]

"GLEN" LINE, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM UNITED KINGDOM AND STRAITS.

THE Steamship "OARNAVONSHIRE" having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that all Goods are being loaded at their risk into the hazardous and/or dangerous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, whence, and/or from the wharves, Delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 20th May, 1925, at Noon, will be subject to Rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged Packages are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined in the presence of Consignees by Messrs. Goddard and Douglas, on 19th May, 1925, at 10 a.m. Claims against the Steamer including those for Cargo short delivered, must be presented on the Special Form provided, and must also be submitted within 30 days of arrival, otherwise they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., Ltd., Agents.
Hongkong, 13th May, 1925. [2205]

CHINA AUCTION ROOMS.

FOR GOOD THINGS AND RYAL BARGAINS Come to The

CHINA AUCTION ROOMS,
China Building,
Ground Floor.

INTIMATIONS

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF HONGKONG.

COMPANIES (WINDING UP).
No. 8 of 1925.

IN THE MATTER OF THE COMPANIES ORDINANCE 1911
AND
IN THE MATTER OF THE CHEN KWONG CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a Petition for the Winding Up of the above named Company by the STAKEHOLDERS of HONGKONG was on the 4th DAY OF MAY, 1925, presented to the said Court by HONGKONG TRADING CO., LTD., JOHN D. HUTCHINGS & CO., BARRY WICKES & CO., W. G. HUGHES & CO., HAYDON TRADING CO., LTD., B. C. LAY & CO., STRANDBY & CO., FRANKO-CHINESE TRADING CO., LTD., KUNG WOO, GERR. BROOKHUIS & CO., XAVIER BROS., LTD., SING KEE, KING KEE and YONG SHING, all of Victoria in the Colony of Hongkong.

And that the said Petition is directed to be heard before the Court sitting at the Courts of Justice, Victoria aforesaid, on the 26th DAY OF MAY, 1925, at 10.30 a.m., and any Creditor or Contributor of the said Company desirous to support or oppose the making of an Order on the said Petition may appear at the Time of Hearing by himself or his Counsel for that purpose; and a copy of the Petition will be furnished to any Creditor or Contributor of the said Company, requiring the same by the Underwritten on payment of the regulated charge for the same.

Dated the 18th day of May, 1925.

GEO. K. HALL BRUTTON & CO.,
Solicitors for all the Petitioners,
St. George's Building,
Hongkong.

NOTE.—Any Person who intends to appear on the hearing of the said Petition must serve on or send by Post to the above named notice in writing of his intention to do so.

The Notice must state the Name and Address of the Person, or, if a Firm, the Name and Address of the Firm, and must be signed by the Person or Firm, or his or their Solicitor (if any) and must be served, or, if posted, must be sent by post in sufficient time to reach the above named Not Later Than 8 o'clock in the Afternoon of the 25th DAY OF MAY, 1925.

[2211]

BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEE.

PUBLIC AUCTION OF VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY.

SITUATE at YAUWAT in the DEPENDENCY of Kowloon and Colony of HONGKONG and known as the Remaining Portion of Kowloon Island Lot No. 629, together with the five Messuages Erections and Buildings thereon in course of construction.

Area: 7,175 Square feet. Annual Crown Rent: \$34.25. Term of Crown Lease: 75 years from the 25th day of December, 1894.

IN ONE LOT
BY
MR. E. V. M. DE SOUSA,
Auctioneer.

THE CHINA AUCTION ROOMS,
China Building,
ON
TUESDAY
THE 26th DAY OF MAY, 1925,
AT 3 O'CLOCK P.M.

For further Particulars and Conditions of Sale, Apply to
Messrs. JOHNSON, STOKES & MASTER,
Mortgagee's Solicitors,
Prince's Buildings,
Ice House Street, Hongkong,
or to
MR. E. V. M. DE SOUSA,
The Auctioneer,
China Building,
Queen's Road Central, Hongkong. [2206]

WANTED.

WANTED Some Old Second Hand CARPETS for Packing Purposes. No Matter How Old but Must be Clean.

Apply to
MR. PERCY SMITH,
8, Des Voeux Road Central. [2117]

TO LET.

GODOWNS in ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS (Basement).
Apply—
SECRETARY,
A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.

TO LET.

OFFICE in UNION BUILDING—TWO ROOMS on Upper Floor.
Apply—
UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LTD. [2173]

PREPAID "WANTED" ADVERTISEMENTS

Letters are lying at this Office for Borneo—K.E., X.L., X.Y.Z., Y.L., Z.P., 40, 850, 978, 1609, 1690.

VISITORS TO CANTON.

Should Purchase
A BOOK FOR THE GLOBE TROTTER FROM HONGKONG TO CANTON BY THE PEARL RIVER

By
CAPTAIN C. V. LLOYD
With Illustrations, Maps and Flags

PRICE ... \$1.75

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DEWAR'S

"WHITE LABEL"

FINEST
SCOTCH WHISKY

OF GREAT AGE.

AWARDED 50 GOLD AND PRIZE MEDALS.

DEWAR'S

"VICTORIA VAT"

THE VERY FINEST OLD
SCOTCH WHISKY

As supplied to the Houses of
Lords and Commons.

SOLE AGENTS—
A. S. WATSON
& CO., LTD.

[220]

BIRTH.

SOPHER.—At Shanghai, on May 14th, to Mr. and Mrs. A. M. SOPHER, a son.

DEATHS.

LAMBERT.—At Versailles, on May 13th, MARGARET LILLIAN TRESDALE, widow of the late ARNOLD D. LAMBERT, Shanghai.

MAITLAND.—At Oakdene, South Harrow, on May 13th, HARRY MAITLAND (of Maitland & Co., Ltd.), Shanghai.

Hongkong Office: 1A, Chater Road.
London Office: 131, Fleet Street, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, MAY 29TH, 1925.

THE COLONY'S TELEPHONE SERVICE.

THERE is not likely, we imagine, to be any serious opposition offered to the resolution, which is to be moved by the Colonial Secretary in the Legislative Council to-morrow, embodying the conditions on which a public company locally formed to acquire the undertaking of the China and Japan Telephone and Electric Co., and to provide for an improved telephone service will be granted a monopoly for the duration of fifty years. With these proposals, in the main, the public have been familiar now for a couple of months or more. They were fully set forth in a lengthy statement published in the Hongkong Daily Press and other local papers, by authorization of Mr. J. H. TAOQAT who very ably conducted the negotiations for the transfer of the undertaking on behalf of the nucleus of a new local Company. The complete absence of criticism following the publication of the proposals may be taken to signify general public approval of the intentions of the new Company. Subscribers to the service will not, of course, welcome the prospect of an early increase in the rates of subscription; but, as we pointed out when the terms of the agreement were first published, the rates which the local company propose to charge are much below the rates contemplated in the resolution, passed by the Legislative Council two years ago, embodying the

conditions on which the Government would consent to the extension of the present Company's monopoly. It will be seen, however, that the rates set forth in the resolution, which is printed in another column, are not immutably fixed. If they prove insufficient to pay shareholders of the Company a minimum dividend of 8 per cent. on the paid-up capital of the Company these subscription rates may be raised so as to insure a minimum dividend of eight per cent. to shareholders. It will be noted that the provisions in regard to dividend contemplates a maximum dividend of fifteen per cent. When, however, the dividend exceeds twelve per cent, provision is made for division of the surplus profits between shareholders and subscribers in a manner set forth in paragraph 13 of the resolution. In view of these provisions there is not likely to be any doubt about the successful flotation of the new company, whose capital is to be five million dollars divided into 500,000 shares of \$10 each.

What appears to be new information in the resolution to be proposed at to-morrow's Council meeting is that, if it is passed, the local company will get a monopoly for fifty years, and that a Government royalty of four dollars per annum, or one dollar per quarter, in respect of each direct exchange line telephone will be a first charge on the net profits. The present proprietors of the Telephone undertaking acquired their concession in days before the principal of public utility companies paying a royalty to Government in consideration of the "rights, powers and authorities" granted to them was regarded as a reasonable idea in this Colony. Now-a-days, of course, the principle is widely adopted; though in this Colony we believe there is as yet only one public utility company paying a royalty to the Government. That company is the Electric Tramway Co., Ltd. Under the ordinance authorizing its construction it was required, after ten years' existence, to pay to the Government 5 per cent. of its profits annually for a period of twenty-five years, and after that 25 per cent. The principle is widely acknowledged now-a-days to be a just one, and nobody we imagine is likely to contest it in the case of the Telephone Co. The great object aimed at by the transfer of the undertaking to a local company is improvement in the service and that, it will be noted, is one of the obligations to be imposed on the Company in the Ordinance.

THE GATES OF KAM TIN.

Old residents of the Colony will be particularly interested in the ceremony of re-establishing the gates of Kam Tin which His Excellency THE GOVERNOR is to perform on Tuesday next. They will well remember the exciting times in 1899 when the gates were dismantled; when Sir HENRY MAY, who was then Captain Superintendent of Police spent a night in hiding somewhere in the neighbourhood of Fanling and the gunboats *Whiting* and *Paine*, the latter under the charge of Sir ROGER KEYS, of Zebrugge renown, were ordered at full speed to Tai-po. Everything had been prepared for the entry of our troops and the flag-post had been erected. Then Sir HENRY MAY (the Hon. Mr. F. H. MAY in those days) discovered that the Chinese had guns trained on the spot selected for the ceremonial. The *Whiting* and the *Paine* were called upon and instructed to waste no time on the journey. But there was a dense fog at the time and the *Whiting* struck a rock. Notwithstanding this, the boats were able to bring their guns to bear on the village and in a very short time the gates of Kam Tin disappeared. Sir HENRY BLAKE, the Governor of the Colony, it is understood, fancied them as a relic, and for years they adorned his country seat in Ireland. Now they have been returned upon the instructions of Lady BLAKE and are re-erected upon the spot they formerly occupied, to the great satisfaction of the Elders of the Tang Clan and as a tribute to their loyalty and good feeling towards the British Empire during the past quarter of a century.

Mr. D. G. M. Bernard takes the place of Mr. B. D. F. Beith on the Court of Directors of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank.

The body of a Chinese man, probably a mendicant, was found on the Kowloon City Road, yesterday evening. It was taken to the Kowloon Mortuary.

A Chinese woman, of Circular Pathway, was sent to the Government Civil Hospital on Monday, suffering from poisoning by opium, believed to have been self-administered.

It is notified that the address of the British Military Headquarters, North China, is now 170, Davenport Road, Tientsin, and that all correspondence should be addressed accordingly.

Mr. Hawkins (U.S. Vice-Consul), of 53, Kennedy Road, has reported to the police that some person stole from his residence the sum of \$83 in notes. A boy, who has disappeared, is suspected.

"The Brotherhood of Religions" will be the subject of this week's public lecture of the Hongkong Lodge, The Theosophical Society, 16, Queen's Road Central, this evening, at 8.45 p.m. The public are invited.—Advt.

The body of a Chinese, named Lam Yung Sam, of Shapoo Village, Kowloon City, was found dead at the place where he lived with his sister-in-law and child. There was a wound in the heart inflicted with a pocket knife. It appears that the man had been suffering from dropsy and apparently he killed himself during a fit of depression.

The following extracts from the *London Gazette* are published for information in the current Command Orders: Regular Forces—Royal Regiment of Artillery. The undermentioned Captain to be adjutant—N. C. PARKES, Corps of Royal Engineers—Mech. Sergt.-Major Archibald Victor James Flynn, to be A.I.R.E.M., with the rank of Lieut.

Chinese of Siam have sent two delegates, now in Shanghai, to Peking, to petition the Government to establish a Legation and Consulates in Siam for the protection of the 1,800,000 Chinese living there. It is understood that the Peking Government has given no definite answer to the delegates, but the matter is being taken up officially with the Government of Siam.

An interpreter in the Police Court at Shanghai, last week, intimated that it was difficult to translate the word "excited" into Chinese, and counsel suggested this was probably because the Chinese never get excited. "I think they must know the word," commented the Magistrate. "A little while ago we were being told in the newspapers about the Chinese Day of Excited Insects."

"We want your carbines to shoot down the Japanese." With this cry 200 infuriated Chinese mill workers at the Nagai Wata Kaisha's No. 8 mill at Shanghai, on May 15th, rushed at the police. A general melee ensued during which several Sikh havildars were ordered to fire into the air. After two shots had been fired the crowd became quieter and after some persuasion dispersed.

Peking has received information that Fengtien troops are mobilizing in the vicinity of the Peking-Mukden Railway, between Tientsin and the Capital. General Chang Chung Chang, Tapan of Shantung and C-in-C. of the 1st Army, has arrived in Tientsin where he has been conferring with General Chang Hsiao Liang, the "Young General," who has been reviewing the Fengtien troops at the different stations along the Mukden and Peking Railways.

Mrs. Pascoe is severely shaken. As Mr. and Mrs. B. Pascoe were out driving in a motor-car, yesterday afternoon, in the neighbourhood of the Western Market, they were the victims of a nasty accident.

At the turning near Cleverley Street, Mrs. Pascoe's car came into collision with a tram-car, which was bound for Kennedy Town. As the result of the impact, Mrs. Pascoe was thrown out of the motor-car and severely injured about the face and body.

She was removed in a taxi-cab to Dr. Bailean's surgery, where the visible injuries were attended and an X-Ray examination carried out.

Dr. Bailean decided that it would be wiser if Mrs. Pascoe were treated in hospital, and as soon as an ambulance could be obtained the unfortunate lady was removed to the French Hospital, at Causeway Bay.

The friends of Mr. and Mrs. Pascoe will be glad to learn that the latter's injuries are not considered serious, though naturally the fall itself has proved a severe shock to the nervous system.

On the pathway which runs under the No. 3 Railway Bridge and leads from Hung Hom to Ho Mun Tin, a constable is always on post duty, owing to the track being usually frequented by robbers who by means of it try to get away to the hills with their booty. Yesterday afternoon, Abdul Khalik, an Indian constable, was on duty at the bridge. At about 3.30 p.m. two Chinese strolling leisurely along the pathway accosted him, inquiring the way to Kowloon City. Almost before he had finished directing them, one of the men whipped out a dagger from his pocket and rushed at the constable. The latter closed with his assailant and a desperate struggle ensued, when the assailant's companion putting his arms around the constable's body, snatched the officer's revolver from his holster and fired twice from a distance of a yard or so. One of the bullets entered the lower part of the back and went almost through the body, the other shot entering the groin. The constable's hands were also badly cut by the dagger.

The Indian fell, and his two assailants made off by the devious path and away for the hills. The place is lonely, and though the constable blew his whistle no help came. Eventually, and undoubtedly with a superhuman effort, he struggled to his feet, and made his way to the Hung Hom police station. Assuredly every step was agony for him. The bridge, where the outrage was committed, is a mile away from the station, and the wounded man traversed the distance in three-quarters of an hour.

ONE MAN CAPTURED.

Arriving at the station, he raised his hand which was dripping with blood, tried to speak and failed, and then collapsed. After a short time, he revived sufficiently to inform Sergeant Daly of the affair. A squad of police were immediately got together, which consisted of two Europeans, two Wei Hai Wei constables and some Chinese detectives. Hastening to the pathway, some distance away on the hills they saw two men fleeing.

A long and arduous chase ensued; on seeing their pursuers the two fugitives took different directions. One of them finding himself being overtaken, turned at last, and fired at the police twice but his aim was wide. He, then, threw the revolver to the ground, put up his hands and surrendered. The revolver was found to be the constable's, there being two unspent cartridges in the magazine. The Chinese admitted having attacked the constable, but said it was his companion who had shot him. The man was later also identified by the constable.

The other fugitive got away, owing to his having too long a start of the police, and he took full advantage of the brushwood which covers the solitary hills.

The constable was taken to the Kwong Wah Hospital and thence to the Government Civil Hospital. He said that he did not intend searching the men. His condition is precarious, though the doctor at the Kwong Wah Hospital gave it as his opinion that he would ultimately recover.

Questioned as to the probable motive for the outrage, the police authorities informed a *Daily Press* representative last night that it appeared the men were bent on getting away with the constable's revolver.

LOCAL PAWNBROKERS.

To avoid disputes as to the rate of exchange between the dollar and tael, licensed pawnbrokers may shortly be compelled to carry out all transactions on a dollar basis. It appears, according to Chinese reports, that the tael has been the unit in the past. As a consequence, pawnbrokers, on occasion, have been compelled to pay more than was strictly speaking leviable when redeeming pledges. At the same time, it is difficult to realize how "Uncle" has, in the majority of cases, as alleged, had the better of the bargain.

DOLLAR INSTEAD OF TAEI AS UNIT OF EXCHANGE.

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CABLES.

LATEST CABLES.
[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]
BRITISH SILK DUTIES.
COMMITTEE TO CONSIDER
TECHNICAL QUESTIONS.

London, May 19th.
A committee, representing the Silk Association of Great Britain, the London Chamber of Commerce and other bodies concerned, held its first meeting at the Treasury to-day. Mr. Winston Churchill, Chancellor of the Exchequer, presided.

The meeting considered the proposed scale of silk duties.
The Lancashire Cotton spinners declined to send representatives, but have offered to give evidence.

Mr. Churchill has established a so-called "machinery committee," under the presidency of a high official of the Customs Department, to consider certain technical questions connected with the levying of duties.

EARLIER CABLES.

SOUTH AFRICAN GOLD.
PREVIOUS METAL ONCE MORE IS
LEGAL TENDER.

Cape Town, May 18th.
In the Assembly, the Minister of Finance stated that as a result of the appreciation of British currency, practically to parity with gold, and with the currency of the Union, the Government had decided immediately to rescind the proclamation declaring gold certificates inconvertible, instead of awaiting the 30th.

Gold coin and reserve bank notes will now be legal tender. Gold is now available both for export and internal circulation.

LATEST CABLES.

IMMEDIATE RETURN.
Cape Town, May 18th.
The Minister of Finance announced to-day that Government has decided immediately to return to the gold standard. Gold will be available for internal circulation as well as export.

EARLIER CABLES.

PENSIONS SCHEME.

**NEW BILL DISCUSSED IN
HOUSE OF COMMONS.**

London, May 18th.
In the House of Commons, Mr. Neville Chamberlain moved the second reading of the Widows and Orphans Old Age Contributory Pensions Bill, which was put in Mr. Churchill's Budget speech.
He pointed out the adoption of a non-contributory scheme, as urged by Labour, would cost the Government four times as much as was proposed and he was of opinion that despite the cost to employers, which was estimated at ten and a quarter million sterling annually in the first ten years, the latter must admit that the scheme would have a psychological effect in increasing the output of contented workers.

The scheme would enable four hundred thousand workers of over sixty-five to retire, and afford employment to younger people. Further, it was likely to result in immediate, substantial relief of rates.
Mr. John Wheatley proposed an official Labour motion for rejection, on the ground of inadequacies.

Mr. Lloyd George supported the scheme. He favoured a contributory basis, and in view of the other demands on the public purse for social reforms, he suggested that disbandment and not age be made the real test in connection with the scheme.
The debate was adjourned.

DEFENSE OF ITALY.

SCHEME TO COORDINATE THE FORCES.

Rome, May 18th.
The Senate has adopted by 100 votes to 29 a Bill co-ordinating the Headquarters Staffs of three arms under an Army chief.
Replying to the former Minister of Marine (Admiral Borea), who expressed the opinion that Italy's destiny lay on the sea and who objected to the subordination of the Navy to a military chief, Signor Mussolini said the Navy must not be subordinated to the Army, but in view of the likelihood that the next war would be terrestrial, the Army would be the greatest of three forces and must accordingly furnish the chief for the joint defence headquarters.

LATEST CABLES.

THE EPSOM DERBY.
LIST OF PROBABLE STARTERS
ON MAY 27TH.

London, May 19th.
The following is the list of horses that are expected to go to the post for the Derby, to be run at Epsom on Wednesday, May 27th, with the probable jockeys in some cases:—

Horse	Jockey
Aske	McLachlan, Jr.
Bucellas	Tellus
Conquistador	Weston
Constantius	H. Beasley
Cross Bow	Frank Bullock
Dalmagarty	Winter
Dignity	Dempsey
Ethnarch	J. Leach
Field d'Argent	R. Jones
Fox Law	Evans
Flying World	Thwaites
Manna	Donoghue
Marksmen	Fox
Oajah	Smith
Pons Asinorum	Wadsworth
Polymath	Stern
Reidore	Holme
Sparus	Brennan
St. Bevan	Elliot
Solaris	Beary
Sunderland	Perryman
The Sirdar	O'Neill
Vanquair	G. Smith
Vicot	Lane
Warminster	V. Smith
Zionist	Carlsake

It was announced, earlier in the day, that Steve Donoghue had definitely accepted the mount on Manna, the winner of the Two Thousand Guineas, decided at Newmarket on April 29th. The horse is owned by Mr. H. E. Morris, of Shanghai.

EARLIER CABLES.

CRICKET AT HOME.

**LANCASHIRE'S EASY VICTORY
OVER WORCESTER.**
London, May 18th.
It Liverpool, Lancashire beat Worcester by an innings and 108 runs. Worcester scored 121 and 97, Parkin taking 5 for 52 and 4 for 43. Richard Tyldesley in the second innings took 4 wickets for 19.

Lancashire compiled 328 for 3 and declared, Hallows contributing 100, and E. Tyldesley 110, not out.

DAVIS CUP TENNIS.

INDIA AND SWEDEN GAIN VICTORIES.

Brussels, May 18th.
In the play for the Davis Cup, Washer beat Andreaz, 7-5, 6-1, 6-1.
India beat Belgium in the Davis Cup by 3 matches to 2.
Jacob beat Watson, 6-3, 6-1, 6-3.
India meets the winner of Austria versus Ireland in the second round.

A SWEDISH VICTORY.

Berne, May 18th.
In the Davis Cup first round, Sweden beat Switzerland by 3 matches to 2.

INDIAN EXCHANGE.

COMMITTEE TO REPORT ON POSITION.

London, May 18th.
In the House of Commons, replying to Sir Frederick Wise, Earl Winterton pointed out that the Viceroy on January 20th, made a forecast of the appointment within a year, of a committee to examine and report upon the position of Indian exchange currency, if the movement towards more stable economic conditions continued.

Lord Winterton pointed out that the re-establishment of the gold standard had removed one of the difficulties in connection with the question of rupee exchange.

HISTORY OF THE WAR.

HOLLAND ASKS FRANCE TO CORRECT ERROR.

The Hague, May 18th.
In pursuance of instructions from the Foreign Ministry, the Dutch Minister in Paris has drawn the attention of the French Government to the painful impression caused by a statement, recently published in the first volume of the French Official History of the Great War, that at the outbreak of the war the Germans passed over Dutch territory, which statement had long been refuted, and which proved to be without foundation. The Minister added that he expected a correction to be included in the next volume.

RUSSIA AND BRITAIN.

**QUESTION OF NEGOTIATIONS
UNDER DISCUSSION.**
London, May 18th.
In the House of Commons, Mr. Benjamin Smith asked whether the Government was contemplating, or had decided to open, conversations with the Allied Governments with a view jointly to breaking off diplomatic relations with the Russian Government.

Mr. Ronald McNeill replied: "No."
Mr. D. R. Grenfell asked whether any foreign Governments had approached the British Government with a view to a joint agreement to change their policy.

Mr. McNeill replied: "No."
Mr. Ben Riley drew attention to the speech of M. Chicherin declaring that the Soviet Government was ready to assume all the obligations arising out of complete resumption of diplomatic relations, and asked, in view of this was the Government prepared to reopen negotiations with a view to a complete Anglo-Russian settlement?
Mr. McNeill pointed out that Mr. Austen Chamberlain had often stated that any proposals would be considered.

FRONTIERS OF GERMANY.

**HERR STRESEMANN IN REVIEW
OF SITUATION.**
Berlin, May 18th.
In the Reichstag, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, Herr Stresemann, reviewing the situation, anticipated an early settlement of the disarmament question, which should not only result in the immediate evacuation of the Cologne zone but also in the tackling of the problem of general disarmament by the other Powers.

He denied the idea of any danger of a German attack, and declared that Germany was justified in demanding the protection of her frontiers against a powerful neighbour by means of a security pact.
The Minister admitted that nobody in Germany could honestly acknowledge that the Eastern frontiers were immutable. In fact there could be no settlement of a security question which included fresh recognition of those frontiers, but Germany had neither the power nor the will to alter her Eastern frontiers by force.

TRAFFIC IN ARMS.

RETURNS OF EXPORTS TO BE DECLARED TO LEAGUE.

Geneva, May 18th.
The difficulty with regard to the American objection to the establishment of a central information office on the traffic in arms has been solved by the elimination of the central office from the convention and the adoption of an Italian-Norwegian proposal that the publication of the imports and exports of arms, *et cetera*, be left to the signatories of the convention, who will presumably send these periodical returns to the headquarters of the League.
Mr. Burton consequently withdrew his suggestions.

PRINCE OF WALES.

HIS SOUTH AFRICAN TOUR IS EXTENDED.

Cape Town, May 18th.
It is officially announced that the Prince of Wales' tour in South Africa has been extended a week.
He departs from Cape Town on July 20th, instead of July 22nd, as originally arranged, allowing a week's rest at the end of the actual tour in the country.

FRANCE'S WAR DEBTS.

PARIS SOON TO SUBMIT PLAN FOR PAYMENT.

Paris, May 18th.
Le Temps understands that the French Government within a fortnight will submit to the United States and Great Britain a definite plan for settlement of the war debts.

SHIP ON FIRE.

MAIZE ON DUTCH VESSEL CAUSES TROUBLE.

Amsterdam, May 18th.
The Dutch steamer *Idoneus*, from Batavia, has partly discharged her cargo, having caught fire in number five hold, in a cargo of maize.
The fire has been extinguished. The damage is not known.

THE ITALIAN AIRMAN.

Rangoon, May 18th.
Major di Pinedo has arrived at Tavoy, Burma, in the course of his world flight. [Through a telegraphic error, the airman was reported as having reached Singapore last week.]

FAR EASTERN CABLE NEWS.

SENSATION AT OLYMPIAD.
JAPANESE TEAM WITHDRAWS
FROM TRACON EVENTS.

Manila, May 18th.
Following repeated acts of alleged unfairness by the officials, the Japanese track and field men quit the field this afternoon. They sang the Japanese National Anthem (The "Kimigayo") and many were in tears.
The constabulary were called out to avert trouble. The outcome is now uncertain.

MR. BROWN EXPLAINS.

Mr. Franklin H. Brown, Japanese Director of Physical Culture, announced that the trouble was due to a few unmanageable athletes. He hoped the matter would soon be adjusted. The track and field events have been postponed until Wednesday, pending a settlement.

The Philippines beat Japan at baseball by 4-0.
The Philippines won the 400 metres final, the result being: (1) Nanao; (2) Garcia; (3) Paredes (all of Philippines); (4) Tanaka (Japan).
The time was 61.2-10 seconds.
The Philippines won the 100 metres final, the order being: (1) Catalon; (2) Nipomaceno (Philippines); (3) Tan (Japan).
The time was 11.1-10 seconds.
The Philippines won the 100 metres high hurdles, the order at the finish being: (1) Rahay; (2) Fernandez; (3) Ahiera; (4) Nicanor (all of Philippines).
The time was 13.9-10 seconds.
In the tennis singles, Toda (Japan) defeated Gavia (Philippines) by 6-2, 6-2.
The Philippines defeated China at volleyball by 21-10 and 29-20.
The standings in the track and field event were as follows:—

Philippines	721 points
Japan	803 points
China	1 point

WEST RIVER PATROL.

ADDITIONAL BOATS UNDER CONSIDERATION.

London, May 18th.
In the House of Commons, Mr. H. W. Looker, formerly of Hongkong, asked whether the Admiralty proposed to provide for the construction of additional patrol boats, for service in the West River, China, in any scheme of new construction now being considered.
Mr. W. C. Bridgeman, the First Lord of the Admiralty, replied that the whole question was now being considered.

SINGAPORE AND INDIA.

THE QUESTION OF PAYMENT FOR NEW BASE.

London, May 18th.
In the House of Commons replying to Mr. George Lansbury, Earl Winterton reiterated that he was unaware whether the Government of India intended to ask the Legislative Assembly to express an opinion with regard to the construction and maintenance of the Singapore base.
It was not a matter primarily concerning India. He was not suggesting, for example, that India should contribute to the cost.
Mr. Lansbury pointed out that some of the Dominions were contributing, and asked was it not possible that India be asked to contribute, and if so would the Indians be consulted?
Earl Winterton replied that the question of discussion by the Assembly was clearly matter over which the Secretary of State had very little power. It was for the Government of India and the leaders of India in the Assembly to decide whether there should be a discussion. So far as he knew, there had been no demand for this.

OBITUARY.

MARQUIS TOKUGAWA.

Tokyo, May 18th.
The death is announced of Marquis Rairin Tokugawa, former *daimyo* of Kishu. He was a brother of Prince Tokugawa.
[The late Marquis Rairin Tokugawa was a descendant of one of the three great Houses of Tokugawa, which formerly enjoyed the fief at Kishu, founded by Yoritomo, tenth son of Iyeyasu. The late Marquis was the fifth son of the Tayasu branch of Tokugawa. He was born in 1872 and studied for several years in England. He founded the Nanki Library.]

JAPAN AND CHINA.

ANNUAL RAILWAY CONFERENCE OPENS IN PEKING.

Peking, May 18th.
The thirtieth annual Sino-Japanese Railway Traffic Conference was opened this morning.
Among the questions to be discussed is a proposal that passenger baggage in transit from Japan to North China via Korea and the South Manchuria Railway should in future be examined by the Customs at Tientsin, and not at Antung.

POLITICAL SITUATION IN CHINA.

CONTROL OF CHIHIL.
CHANG AND FENG SAID TO
HAVE UNDERSTANDING.

Peking, May 18th.
It is generally believed that some understanding exists between Chang Tso Lin and Feng Yu Hsiang, by means of which the Fengtien forces shall control all the Chihli province.

It is understood that Chang Tso Lin has despatched his Chief of Staff, Yang Yu Ting, to Kalgan, in order to consult Feng Yu Hsiang in the above regard.

KNOWING THE LANGUAGE.

WHY CHINESE SHOULD BE STUDIED.

Mr. W. B. Pettus, Principal of the North China Language School, has written the following interesting short account on "Why American business men must study Chinese and how to learn it."
Why? In order to compete on an equal footing with other foreign business men in China. In order to gain direct access to the Chinese markets. Because in a bilingual business the speaker of the two languages really makes the decision. The representatives of European business houses in China have long realized the value of the language in the competition for business. Formerly foreigners in the ports in China sought and said that no one who was not insano would attempt to learn the Chinese language and that if a sane man should make the attempt, he would soon lose his sanity. To-day some of the largest houses operating in China require that their staff study Chinese and refuse permanent appointment to those who do not master the language. The experience of the American Consular Service with its student interpreters, Officers and the Language Students of the Chinese Customs Service and Salt Administration, as well as the long experience of educational institutions and missionary societies operating in China, show conclusively that the Chinese language can be learned by adult foreigners, and that only those who gain such mastery are permanently useful in China. The former attitude toward the Chinese language was begotten by laziness and Chinese complacency.

One older student of Chinese declared that to master the language one needed the eye of an eagle, the ear of a musician, a throat of brass, a hand of steel, the lungs of an ox, the patience of Job, and the life of Methusalem. On the other hand, because the language is monosyllabic and uninflected foreign children, born in China, learn Chinese before they learn English. To an adult coming from America, however, Chinese is more difficult than any of the European languages, because unlike the European languages it contains no words which are cognate with English, because the tones are a new element to the American and above all, because of the rich and varied literary and historical allusions with which the spoken and written languages are filled and which constitute an even greater difficulty than do the several thousand idioms in common use.

How study Chinese? and where? The early Western student of Chinese suffered from lack of books, teachers, courses and supervision. Gradually the necessary dictionaries, grammar and language books have been prepared and courses of study and examinations arranged for. The experience, however, of more than a hundred years has clearly shown that the centre of the problem is in securing qualified teachers. The attempts to teach Chinese in Europe and in America have not met with great success, but in China where an unlimited number of teachers are available, schools have been developed in several centres and now every year hundreds of young men and women from America and Europe are gaining a firm grounding in the Chinese language and literature in these schools. Such institutions are found in Peking, Nanking, Soochow, Tientsin, Shanghai, Canton, Changsha and Chengtu.

Several are conducted by British Chambers of Commerce. Others by Missionary Societies. The largest of these schools is the North China Union Language School located in Peking, which is the educational and political capital of the country. In this institution the American and British Legations, the American and British business groups and the Anglo-American educational institutions and Missions have combined in order to train their young recruits. The Nanking and Peking schools have united in preparing and issuing a unique course of study to cover five years' work. This course, which includes a large percentage of electives has been officially adopted by a large percentage of the missions using these schools. Both of these institutions have also trained scores of Chinese teachers who are scattered through all parts of China and who are using the improved methods of teaching. Every one now recognizes that the centre of the problem in the study of the language is not the book but the teacher.

CANTON NEWS.

[FROM OUR CHINESE CORRESPONDENT.]

**A WAY THEY HAVE IN THE
CHINESE ARMY.**
To discourage militarism and weaken its strength, the inhabitants in many Eastern Kwangtung districts have attempted to boycott the gambling traffic, from the protective fees of which the militarists usually subsist themselves. The militarists, however, have their own ways, and according to a report in the *Chinese Mail*, Acting Magistrate Li of Chao An was held and threatened with execution unless he could force the merchants of his district to contribute \$30,000 before noon of May 14th, which was subsequently done.

OVERSEAS CHINESE ANXIOUS.

Overseas Chinese in the Straits and other places, who own not a small part of the Canton-Hankow Railroad, Kwangtung Section, and other enterprises in Canton, have been wincing back protesting against the contracting of further loans with people's properties as security during the present unsettled conditions. They are concerning themselves also with the proposed development of Tai Sha Tao with Soviet capital.

WOMEN'S LABOUR UNION.

The Central Executive Committee of the Kuomintang in Canton, through the Magistracies of Namhoi and Shuntak, has ordered the silk suture owners of these two districts (1) to recognize the existence of the recently formed Women's Labour Union; (2) to re-admit all discharged employees on account of the recent strike; and (3) to compensate all losses suffered by strikers bodily or on account of out of employment.

JAPANESE TAIWAN BANK.

The wine and tobacco taxes in Canton, the proceeds of which were pledged to the Japanese Taiwan Bank for a loan of \$1,250,000 some time ago, are still being commodeered by the militarists occupying Canton City, and the Japanese bankers have been for some weeks corresponding with the Canton authorities on the subject, but so far nothing favourable to the bank can be effected.

JAPANESE RICE.

Rice imported by Japanese in Canton coming on board Japanese steamers appears to be safe from being commandeered by non-Cantonese mercenaries. A large consignment of Japanese rice arrived at Whampoa safely on May 17th, and its coming was notified to the Canton Commissioner for Foreign Affairs in advance.

LAWLESS BOLSHEVISTS.

Bolshevik terrorists in Canton do not seem to have any respect towards their members of the younger set. On the night of May 16th, a cadet-qua-termaster of the Whampoa Military Academy, Chen Lieh by name, was stabbed and robbed of about \$1,350 by mercenaries dressed in army uniform near the First Public Garden, Canton.

VLADIVOSTOCK OILS.

Russian oils imported from Vladivostok by the Kuomintang lately in order to meet the demands of consumers who are being inconvenienced by the American and British embargo recently enforced by the foreign companies themselves as a protest against the double duty the Canton militarists are enforcing on importers of oils, will have to pay a higher duty, 25 per cent. instead of the regular 5 per cent., because treaty relationship between Soviet Russia and South China has not been formally recognized. On May 7th a consignment of Russian oils, reported to be 1,500 cases, arrived at Whampoa, and since then the article has been distributed to the various consumers, including the Canadian Motor Bus Company, which had to suspend operations along the Bund in Canton for a time on account of the stoppage of oil selling by the Standard Oil Company, Asiatic Petroleum, and others in Canton. Other foreign firms handling oils other than the Russian and Japanese are still suspending trade as a protest against the double duty, and the American and British Consulates are requesting the local authorities to repeal the tax, which is 20 cents stamp duty on each can of five gallons of kerosene oil.

10,000 RUSSIANS BATTLED.

A Soviet decree was issued recently expelling 10,000 "aristocrats" from their estates, which, notwithstanding the theoretical confiscation of property, they had continued to hold under the Soviet régime. They will be allowed to settle elsewhere. Landowners of non-aristocratic origin can be included in this banishment measure if considered advisable by local authorities. A reluctance of big landlords to manage their estates according to the principles of the revolution and alleged participation in monarchist agitation are represented as motives for the decree, the orders of which must be carried out in all cases before the end of this year.

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PARIS FASHION NOTES.

[FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT
ISABEL RAMSAY.]

Paris, April 20th.

SLIMNESS CALLED FOR.

There may have been a time when bodies existed as separate entities of a whole dress, but that must have been a long while ago. To-day, the bodice is merely a continuation of the skirt or the skirt a continuation of the bodice, whichever you like. It is straight in line, slim, but never full, and the waist is indicated by trimmings applied or attached. On no account are these ever bulky. The great secret of line and general effect with dressing this season is to reduce the volume of material employed as much as possible and thereby to preserve a slim, straight line. The skirt and bodice that merge into one is one of the results of this law calling for slimmess for nothing creates an effect of bulkiness so much as a deformed waist-line. It is for this reason, too, that the knee-length tunic is having such a vogue.

SHOULDER MOKES.

Most dresses are fitted with shoulder yokes this season. They take various forms. Some dip in points down the back, others run down the arm a little way, whilst some only go across the back and round the arm to allow place for a waistcoat front. All lend becoming lines to the droop of the shoulders, and certainly have the effect of making a dress sit better.

THE "EXPANSE OF DARK FLESH."

To take the place of the bateau neck-line that disappeared with unusual suddenness at the beginning of the season, there are round, V shaped and square neck openings. A deep oval is another cut much in favour, and there is also a double oblong neck which lends itself to superimposing chiffon or lace on silk. Most unusual are the methods of introducing a décolleté effect into evening gowns, for this is mostly effected now by cutting out a deep oval in the back and leaving the front comparatively high in cut. In its more exaggerated form, this oval reaches almost to the waist, but such cases, fortunately, are exceptions. As a means of filling in so much expanse of bare flesh, many women wear long strings of pearls that they tie closely round the throat leaving the long loop that remains to hang down the back. In fact, so much has it been felt that so much expanse of bare flesh needed filling in in some way, that a new type of necklet has been created. This of a long strand of pearls or beads finished at each end with a decorative drop or motif of some kind. Joining these together to form a circle to fit round the neck is a smaller strand about three inches long. The two long ends are then left to hang down the back, generally at unequal distances so as to break the line.

LOOK-OF THE SLEEVELESS DRESS.

It would seem as though the hour of the sleeveless dress really had sounded, for it is increasingly rare to see a dress that is not fitted with sleeves of some kind. Especially is this the case with the morning and afternoon dresses. The sleeveless fitted into cut frocks are long and generally tight-fitting, those for simple morning or afternoon frocks, are shorter. But where the innovation is most noticeable is with the evening dresses, for these have been sleeveless for so long that it seemed as though the fashion had become a permanent one. Now, increasing numbers of evening frocks are fitted with a small decorative sleeve of some kind. For the young girl with slim arms and white skin, the sleeveless gown was a boon indeed, but to the older woman, it was certainly a little trying, and she is bound to welcome this change, especially the long, tight-fitting sleeve in satin, lace, georgette or silk crepe. Many long sleeves are dropping from the under seams. Others are Chinese in shape. A few, more daring, are modern versions of the old Bishop's sleeves. In fact, there are sleeves to suit all ages and all tastes in the new fashions.

LINGERIE CUTS AND COLLAR.

Sets of lingerie cuffs and collar have returned with the Spring. Many neat little cut frocks and afternoon dresses are finished with a dainty touch of embroidered or plain hemstitched lawn at the neck and wrists. As well as white sets, there are charming ones designed in coloured linen or stiff muslin, in delicate shades of beige, geranium pink, canary yellow and sky blue. Sometimes an added finish is supplied by means of a charming effect of fresh youthfulness and femininity obtained. The stock, too, is in fashion. It is worn with the morning blouse and the tailor-made suit, and for travelling in car or train. In fact, despite all the efforts of the blouse-makers to restore high necks to favour, the stock is the one and only variety which the modern woman has so far shown signs of tolerating.

COLOUR FEATURES.

Colour is the one important feature of the fashions this Spring, the essential difference that makes them, something quite different from the fashions of last year, for, to tell the truth, there is little or none in details of line. Make-up is a much-worn colour in the evening. Brown in every conceivable tone is a colour more worn during the daytime. Green is worn to a certain extent in evening clothes and sports and country clothes. Partwinkle blue is the new shade for wear in the evening; it is also the shade that bridesmaids are choosing for their joyous attire. Many of the plain white, beige and yellow materials are so worked with embroideries and incrustations that they look all the end like wonderful old Persian carpets in which the colours blend into each other in one continual harmony. Materials of this kind are used a lot for evening wraps and coats.

(Continued on next column.)

SEX CAUSATION.

MRS. MONTEITH ERSKINE AND
HER INVESTIGATIONS.

Mrs. Monteith Erskine, the wife of Mr. J. M. Erskine, M.P., has published in a book the results of her investigations into sex causation. In a preface Mrs. Erskine describes how, as a schoolgirl at Geneva, she was led to study works expounding theories on sex causation, and she says: "It may be well to answer the constantly repeated question, 'What on earth possessed you, at such an early age, to take up a subject of a nature so peculiar, or, at any rate, controversial?'"

"In my own case," Mrs. Erskine proceeds, "a keen sense of the wrong which I had suffered from the start, by being born a girl where a boy was desired, had led me to vague doubts and questionings in early childhood. The helplessness of women in respect of any power to determine the sex of their offspring regarded as a gross injustice and as a palpable reflection on the progress of science. Then it was that the idea filtered slowly through my brain that it might well be a woman who alone could solve the problem. Then came marriage, with its attendant responsibilities. Five children were born to me alive and healthy, and they proved to be, as I desired, one girl four boys."

In July, 1908, acting on the advice of an eminent gynaecologist, Mrs. Erskine states, she deposited with her bankers the actual formula which she had tested for the practical application of her theory, and which she had, in many cases, used to her own complete satisfaction. "Since 1909," she adds "people from many countries have consulted me about their future offspring. Letters of acknowledgment and testimony to the efficacy of my plans have flowed in from every part of the world."

A TEST OF INTELLIGENCE.

Are we right in tracing the influence of the psychanalysts in the secret tests of intelligence which Redford College is applying to women students? asks the *Daily Chronicle*. Unfortunately, we cannot divulge their inner nature, for they are secret, and we do not know them. But it is clear that practical psychology may provide new weapons for examiners and new terrors for examinees. Many educationalists to-day—and especially at London University, which is the happy hunting ground of the anti-examination enthusiasts—hold that the ordinary examination system provides a far from satisfactory test of ability. But what if the examiner has found a device, not merely for testing the candidate's knowledge, but catching him unawares, unbaring his habits of thought, revealing his hidden aptitudes, imposing inhibitions, extracting the desperate confessions of his subconscious self? Here indeed is a new ordeal for the young man or woman who is to be stamped, not merely with the ball-mark of a degree, but of a good or indifferent "character."

Silver and gold laines are also being woven in more elaborate forms this season, shot through with colours, incrustated and embroidered in a hundred different ways. A new idea is to drape a dress of silver or gold lame with organdie trimmed with coloured muslin flowers, GORGEOUS EFFECTS.

The general note of the season is certainly one of gorgeous effects, so much so that, at times, one wonders if the splendour of modern clothes has reached a point where they far outshine those of Babylonian days. One of the latest materials to be launched is a perforated velvet that is laid over bright coloured silks so that the effect produced is one of rich stained glass windows. When a still more decorative effect is sought, little glass discs and sequins in different colours are placed underneath the perforations of the velvet. An oriental richness is added to patterned silks which are quite simple in their original state by means of coloured incrustations of all kinds. Also, lace is being much used once more. Usually the variety chosen is a fine cobwebby one. In a soft silken pearly shade it looks exquisite. In black, in silver and in gold it looks well, also, and, used in conjunction with the wonderful brocades and laines of the season helps to produce the effect of oriental splendour which seems to be the keynote of modern fashions.

ARTIFICIAL SILK JUMPERS.

HOW TO IMPROVE THE HARSH GARMENT.

Although artificial silk jumpers and other garments have a soft, pleasing texture when new, it is frequently found that they become harsh after repeated washing and wear. Generally this result is not due to any defect in the silk, but rather to the fact that the silk has not had correct treatment. Few people realise the extent to which the "handle" and appearance of a garment may be influenced by what is known in the trade as "finishing."

Artificial silks become harsh when they contain insufficient substances of an oily or lubricating nature, so that to correct this defect such substances must be supplied. The following treatment on these lines may be applied to all kinds of artificial silk garments.

A soap liquor is first prepared by dissolving 100 of best household soap, a few drops of ammonia and a teaspoonful of olive oil, in one gallon of water. The garment should then be worked for a few minutes in this liquor, squeezed, dried, and afterwards ironed, and it will then be found that the silk has a soft, pleasing "handle," having completely lost its harshness and wirelike nature. Generally this treatment may be applied to coloured garments, since it is seldom that the colour will run, provided that the soap liquor is cold.—*Textile Chemist.*

CINEMA NOTES.

QUEEN'S THEATRE.

For thrills, both melodramatic and emotional, there has not been a motion picture production made in years that can compare with "Brawn of the North," the second Laurence Trimble-Jane Murn production starring Strongheart, the wonder dog, which opened yesterday at the Queen's Theatre for a stay of three days.

Brawn is a dog owned by Marion Wells who goes to the north country to aid her brother, and hence to develop a mine. The wild country has exposed her fiancé, for what he really is—a petty-souled rascal—and a fight ensues from Marion's refusal to marry him in which the brother is killed and the fiancé is drowned, as far as Marion knows. But he comes back, and Brawn avenges the brother's death, and later, when Marion is happily married to the hero, the dog rescues her baby from a pack of starving wolves.



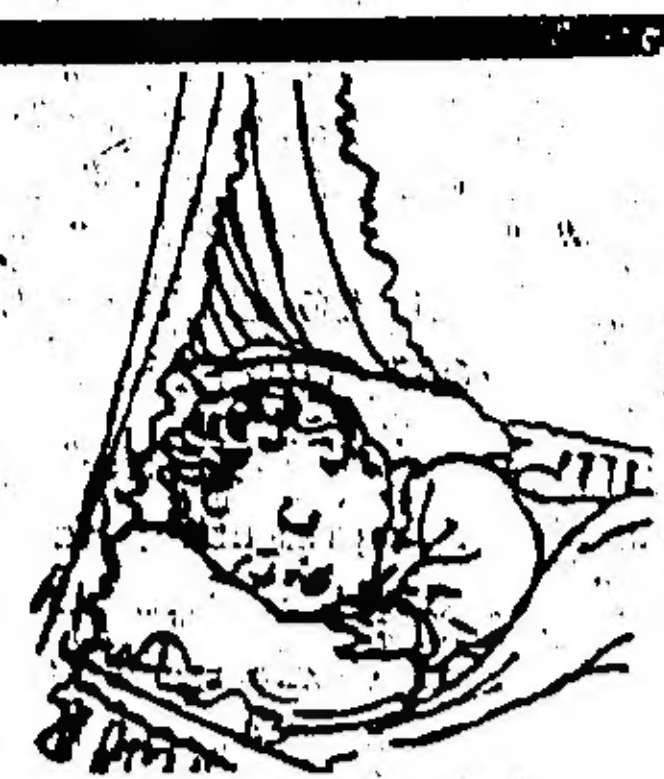
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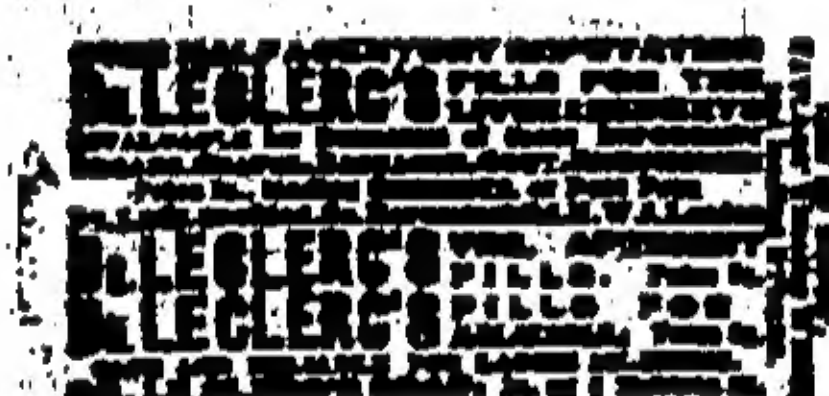
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20 Styles and Sizes

SAFETY AT NIGHT

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SAFE—DURABLE—RELIABLE

SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVALS.

May 18th.
Chiloon, Japanese str., 3,803 tons, Capt. H. Morita, from Moji, with 3,300 tons of general cargo, lying at Kowloon wharf.—O.S.K.
Dover, Norwegian str., 731 tons, Capt. E. Berg, from Bangkok, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. 674.—Koon Seng.
Wito Maru, Japanese str., 1,286 tons, Capt. R. Katoh, from Weihaiwei, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. A10.—O.S.K.
Mocho, Chilean str., 701 tons, Capt. Chan Chan, from Kwang Chow Wan, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. 638.—Teen Sing S.S. Co.
Peking Maru, Japanese str., 1,860 tons, Capt. R. Nagayama, from Shanghai, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. C16.—N.Y.K.
Prodre, Norwegian str., 743 tons, Capt. E. Winsnes, from Newchwang, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. C15.—Kwang Mow Tai.
Shanghai, British str., 1,384 tons, Capt. R. Robertson, from Shanghai and Amoy, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. 612.—B. & S.
Tayohashi Maru, Japanese str., 7,031 tons, Capt. K. Yoshida, from Singapore, with a general cargo, lying at Kowloon wharf.—N.Y.K.
May 19th.
Drafa, Norwegian str., from Canton, lying at buoy No. C16.
Hainan, Chinese str., from Canton, lying at C.M.S.N. wharf.
Amata, Norwegian str., 843 tons, Capt. P. S. Johnson, from Saigon, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. C13.—K. Larsen & Co.
Kanchung, British str., from Canton, lying at buoy No. C15.
Kanchung, British str., 1,220 tons, Capt. E. M. Gillie, from Tientsin, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. C14.—B. & S.
Morika Maru, Japanese str., 5,701 tons, Capt. G. Matsunaka, from Nagasaki, with a general cargo, lying at Kowloon wharf.—O.S.K.
Morika Maru, Japanese str., 7,004 tons, Capt. Y. Jiro Matsuura, from Nagasaki, with 800 tons of general cargo, lying at Kowloon wharf.—N.Y.K.
Morika Maru, Japanese str., 5,085 tons, Capt. T. Moroi, from Moji, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. A1.—N.Y.K.
Saurland, German str., 6,000 tons, Capt. Franz Heller, from Shanghai, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. A2.—Arnhold & Co.
Sanku Maru, Japanese str., 1,508 tons, Capt. A. Saito, from Keelung, with a cargo of coal, lying at buoy No. B51.—M.B.N.
King Mary, British str., 1,232 tons, Capt. W. Palmer Baker, from Shanghai, with a general cargo, lying at West Point wharf.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
Taipei, Chinese str., from Canton, lying at buoy No. C28.
Wah Shin, Chinese str., 258 tons, Capt. Chan Nam, from Kwang Chow Wan, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. A30.—Sui Lee S.S. Co.
West Chopin, American str., 4,220 tons, Capt. C. H. Bruno, from San Francisco and Shanghai. The latter port she left on May 16th, with a general cargo, lying at Stonecutters.—Struthers & Barry.
West Java, American str., 3,363 tons, Capt. Ash, from Cuba, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. A28.—Arnhold & Co.
Taipei Maru, Japanese str., from Canton, lying at buoy No. C47.

CLEARANCES.

May 19th.

Argon Maru, for Kobe.
Bintong, for Swatow.
Chiloon Maru, for Singapore.
Drafa, for Saigon.
Hainan, for Swatow.
Hsin Sang, for Sandakan.
Hsin Sang, for Wuchow.
Kanaka, for Manila.
Kochu Maru, for Canton.
Koto Maru, for Canton.
Morika Maru, for Manila.
Morika Maru, for Singapore.
Prodre, for Canton.
Saurland, for Manila.
Sanku Maru, for Whampoa.
Sargadam, for Shanghai.
Sekku Maru, for Canton.
Sekku Maru, for Bangkok.
Sodegawa Maru, for Whampoa.
Szechuan, for Amoy.
Taipei, for Hainan.
Ting Sang, for Canton.
Ting Sang, for Kobe.
Wah Shin, for Hongkong.
Wah Shin, for Swatow.

SHIPPING MOVEMENTS.

The P. & O. s.s. *Karnata*, from Hongkong, arrived at Marseilles on May 17th at 7.30 a.m.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

Bellerophon (Blue Funnel), due on or about June 8th.
Rembrandt (Ben Line), due to-day.
Glenn Rickmers (Rickmers Line), due on or about June 1st.
Empress of Australia (C.P.R.), due June 3rd.
Empress of Russia (C.P.R.), due to-day.
President Hayes (Dollar), due May 25th.
President Madison (Admiral Oriental), due May 24th.
Titan (Blue Funnel), due on or about May 26th.
Troilus (Blue Funnel), due on or about June 11th.

VESSELS ADVERTISED AS LOADING

DESTINATION	VESSEL'S NAME	FLAG	FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO	TO BE DESPATCHED
New York & Boston via Panama	Takao Maru	Jap.	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 6th June
New York & Boston	Moorish Prince	Brit.	Princes Line	On 1st June
New York & Boston via Suez	Regiment Castle	Brit.	Dodwell & Co., Ltd.	On 28th June
BLANKENBURG, ANTWERP, ROTTERDAM, &c.	Sumatra	Brit.	The Bank Line, Ltd.	On 7th June
Boston, New York & Baltimore via Suez	Diomed	Brit.	Glenn & Co.	About 25th inst.
Boston, New York & Baltimore via Suez	Butterfield & Swire	Brit.	Butterfield & Swire	On 7th June
San Francisco via Suez & Jap. Ports & Hong Kong	The Bank Line, Limited	Brit.	The Bank Line, Limited	On 19th June
VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, B.C., via SHANGHAI, &c.	Pacific Mail S.S. Co.	Am.	Pacific Mail S.S. Co.	On 23rd inst.
VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, B.C., via SHANGHAI, &c.	Empress Canada	Brit.	Canadian Pacific O. S. Ltd.	On 1st June, 11 a.m.
VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, B.C., via SHANGHAI, &c.	Kaga Maru	Jap.	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 8th June
VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, B.C., via SHANGHAI, &c.	Tyndareus	Brit.	Butterfield & Swire	On 21st inst.
SEATTLE & VICTORIA, via SHANGHAI, Kobe & Yokohama	President Grant	Brit.	Admiral's Line	On 30th inst.
MARSEILLES & LONDON	Morea	Brit.	P. & O. S. L. & A. L.	On 15th July
MARSEILLES & LONDON	Angkor	Brit.	Messageries Maritimes	On 1st inst.
MARSEILLES & LONDON	Chantilly	Brit.	Messageries Maritimes	On 7th June
MARSEILLES & LONDON	Fushimi Maru	Jap.	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 22nd inst., 5 p.m.
MARSEILLES & LONDON	Sutton Hall	Brit.	The Bank Line, Ltd.	On 11th June
HAVRE, LONDON, &c.	Automedon	Brit.	Butterfield & Swire	On 1st June
CANOA, ANTWERP, ROTTERDAM, HAMBURG, BREMEN, &c.	Corleus	Brit.	Butterfield & Swire	On 25th inst.
LONDON, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG	Macdonald	Brit.	Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.	On 20th inst., 6 p.m.
LONDON, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG	Corleus	Brit.	Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.	On 25th inst.
GENOA, ANTWERP, ROTTERDAM, HAMBURG & BREMEN	Ceylon Maru	Jap.	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 23rd inst., 5 p.m.
BOMBAY via SINGAPORE & COLOMBO	Laisang	Brit.	Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.	On 31st inst.
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	Tairua	Brit.	P. & O. S. L. & A. L.	On 8th June
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	Jeypore	Brit.	P. & O. S. L. & A. L.	On 10th June
SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, BOMBAY, &c.	Van Overstraten	Dut.	Java-China-Japan Line	On 21st inst.
SINGAPORE & BILWAH-DILLI	Rosandra	Brit.	Dodwell & Co., Ltd.	On 31st inst.
BRINDISI, VENICE & TRIESTE	Rosandra	Brit.	Butterfield & Swire	On 24th inst., 4 p.m.
WEDDING, CHIRRO & TIENTSIN	Lokang	Brit.	Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.	On 20th inst., 11 a.m.
SANDAKAN via SWATOW	Mishima Maru	Jap.	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 3rd June
AUSTRALIAN PORTS via MANILA	Tanda	Brit.	Butterfield & Swire	On 8th June
AUSTRALIAN PORTS	Changsha	Jap.	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 21st inst.
SHANGHAI, Kobe & Yokohama	Yanagata Maru	Jap.	Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.	On 30th inst., Noon.
SHANGHAI, Kobe & Yokohama	Hopson	Brit.	P. & O. S. L. & A. L.	On 10th July
SHANGHAI, Kobe & Yokohama	Soudan	Brit.	P. & O. S. L. & A. L.	On 4th July
SHANGHAI, Kobe & Yokohama	St. Albans	Brit.	P. & O. S. L. & A. L.	On 12th June
SHANGHAI, Kobe & Yokohama	Delta	Brit.	Dodwell & Co., Ltd.	About 10th June
SHANGHAI, Kobe & Yokohama	Venezia	Ital.	Java-China-Japan Line	About 30th inst.
YOKOHAMA, SHANGHAI, Kobe & Moji	Tijmalak	Dut.	P. & O. S. L. & A. L.	On 6th June
YOKOHAMA, SHANGHAI, Kobe & Moji	Arakura	Brit.	P. & O. S. L. & A. L.	On 29th inst.
YOKOHAMA, SHANGHAI, Kobe & Moji	Chinshing	Brit.	Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.	On 21st inst., 7 a.m.
YOKOHAMA, SHANGHAI, Kobe & Moji	Tijmalak	Dut.	Java-China-Japan Line	On 31st inst., 8 a.m.
YOKOHAMA, SHANGHAI, Kobe & Moji	Mingsang	Brit.	Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.	On 24th inst., 11 a.m.
YOKOHAMA, SHANGHAI, Kobe & Moji	Kalgan	Brit.	Butterfield & Swire	On 21st inst., 11 a.m.
YOKOHAMA, SHANGHAI, Kobe & Moji	Kwayang	Brit.	Butterfield & Swire	On 22nd inst., 1 p.m.
YOKOHAMA, SHANGHAI, Kobe & Moji	Huiching	Brit.	Douglas Lapsack & Co.	On 26th inst., 4 p.m.
YOKOHAMA, SHANGHAI, Kobe & Moji	Hai-Ning	Brit.	Pacific Mail S.S. Co.	On 27th inst.
YOKOHAMA, SHANGHAI, Kobe & Moji	President Wilson	Brit.	Canadian Pacific O. S. Ltd.	On 31st inst.
YOKOHAMA, SHANGHAI, Kobe & Moji	Lewang	Brit.	Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.	On 23rd inst., 3 p.m.
YOKOHAMA, SHANGHAI, Kobe & Moji	President Madison	Am.	Admiral's Line	On 26th inst.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVALS.

Per s.s. *Mishima Maru*, on May 19th:—
 Mr. R. J. Bell and Mr. W. W. Warren.

Per s.s. *King Sang*, on May 19th:—
 Mr. Lettings.

SHIPPING NOTES.

Vessels entering port on Monday still report the encountering of strong winds and fog and rain.

The silk which left here by the P. & O. s.s. *Karnata* on April 18th, was delivered in Marseilles on May 17th, a transit of 29 days.

Harbour Office reports showed that vessels arriving in port for the 24 hours preceding 9 a.m. yesterday were 21, with 17 departures. Of the arrivals, four were British, one American, five Norwegian, eight Japanese, one Chilean and two Chinese. There were 85 vessels registered in the Harbour yesterday of which 27 were British.

Mails arriving in the Colony on Monday and yesterday were brought in as under:—From Shanghai and Amoy: s.s. *Shantung* (78 bags); Tientsin and Wei Hui: s.s. *Kueichow* (one bag); Shanghai and Swatow: s.s. *Link Sang* (72 bags); Nagoya and Moji: s.s. *Chiloon Maru* (nine packages); Yokohama and Moji: s.s. *Morika Maru* (15 bags); Yokohama and Nagasaki: s.s. *Mishima Maru* (34 bags); Hamburg and Singapore: s.s. *Tayohashi Maru* (one bag).

UNCLAIMED TELEGRAMS.

The following unclaimed telegrams are lying in the Great Northern Telegraph Company's office at Hongkong:—

ADDRESSES	FROM
Hichiro Nakamoto, c/o Hospital	Kobe
David Wertheimer	Shanghai
Petermann	Kobe
Stenmark	Tokio
Orient	Shanghai
Teak	Batavia
Lai-shin, c/o Bukkyokuten	Tokio
Kwongtakung, c/o Choyingching	Kobe
Wongkayuan, c/o Choyingching	Kobe
27, Cross Street, Road Centre	Shanghai
1313	Yokohama
Tahung	Shanghai
Uchun	Kobe
Woyching	Manila

The following is a list of unclaimed telegrams lying in the Eastern Extension, Australasia and China Telegraph Company's office at Hongkong:—

NUMBER	ADDRESS	FROM
9194/13th	Elipado	Melbourne
5837 8th	Greding	Hamburg
7967/12th	Gurdwara	Shanghai
7455/11th	Mrs. Godson, Peak Hotel	London
8146/12th	Remkayko	Makassar

CANADIAN PACIFIC

EMPRESS OF RUSSIA

WILL SAIL FOR
MANILA

At 5.00 p.m., Thursday, May 21st

and Arrive MANILA

At 8.00 a.m., Saturday, May 23rd.

RETURNING

Leave MANILA

At 4.00 p.m., Sunday, May 24th

and Arrive HONGKONG

At 8.00 a.m., Tuesday, May 26th.



SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

VICTORIA, SEATTLE & VANCOUVER via Shanghai, Japan ports
 Through Bills of Lading issued to all Overland common Points in U.S.A. and Canada.
 Through passage rates to Europe via America G. 3405, G. 3420, G. 3440.

KAGA MARU ... Monday, 1st June, at 11 a.m.
 IYO MARU ... Friday, 26th June, at 11 a.m.

MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP via Singapore Ports.
 PUSHIMI MARU ... Friday, 22nd May, at 5 p.m.
 HAKOZAKI MARU ... Saturday, 6th June

HAMBURG via LONDON & ROTTERDAM & Ports.
 MATSUOTO MARU ... Monday, 8th June
 MAT-UMOTO MARU ... Friday, 10th July

LIVERPOOL via ADEN & MARSEILLES.
 TAZIMA MARU ... Friday, 13th June
 LYONS MARU ... Wednesday, 15th July

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE via Manila & Ports.
 MIPHIMA MARU ... Wednesday, 20th May, at 11 a.m.
 TANGO MARU ... Wednesday, 24th June

NEW YORK and/or BOSTON via PANAMA.
 TAKAOKA MARU ... Saturday, 6th June
 BUENOS AIRES via Singapore, Durban & Cape Town.
 KAWACHI MARU ... Saturday, 8th July

BOMBAY via Singapore & Colombo.
 CEYLON MARU ... Friday, 29th May
 SAKO MARU ... Tuesday, 9th June

CALCUTTA via Singapore, Penang & Rangoon.
 MORIOKA MARU ... Wednesday, 26th May
 HAKODATE MARU ... Saturday, 30th May

NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.
 AKI MARU ... Thursday, 18th June

SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.
 YAMAGATA MARU (Moji Direct) ... Thursday, 21st May
 MUREBAN MARU (Moji Direct) ... Friday, 29th May

HARUNA MARU ... Tuesday, 2nd June
 KITANO MARU ... Wednesday, 17th June

For further information, apply to—
 NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
 Telephone: Central Nos. 292, 293 & 2423. S. KINOSHITA, Manager.

CALIFORNIA ORIENT LINE

Operated for

UNITED STATES SHIPPING BOARD
 By PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
 HONGKONG TO SAN FRANCISCO

Shanghai, Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu.

PRESIDENT TAFT ... May 23rd.
PRESIDENT WILSON ... June 6th.

HONGKONG TO MANILA

PRESIDENT WILSON ... May 27th.

Apply to— PACIFIC MAIL

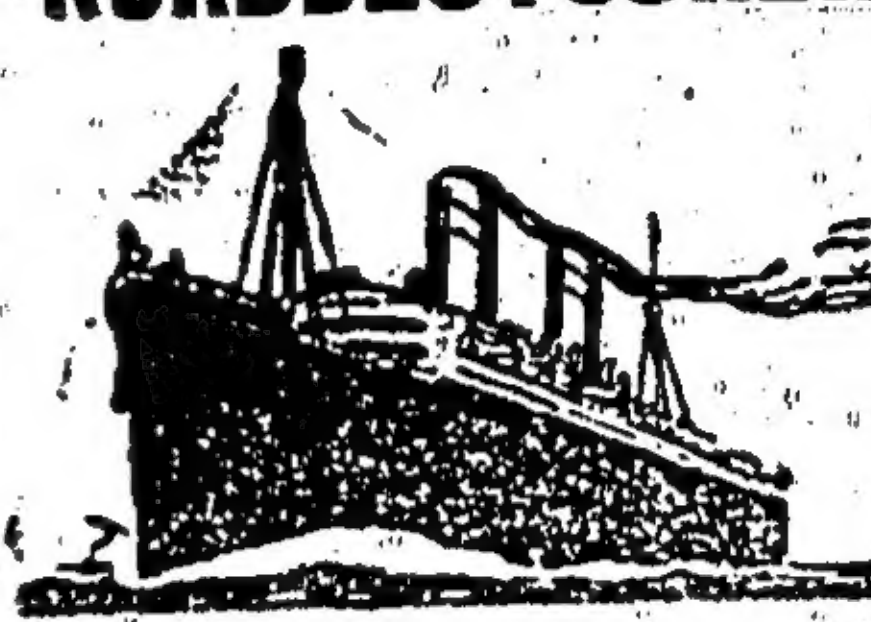
Cable Address: SOLANO. Tel. C. 141. C. 5322. CANTON AGENTS: MADIEN FRERES.

Beginning with PRESIDENT LINCOLN, scheduled to sail from San Francisco on May 16th, the "PRESIDENT" steamers now operated by the

PACIFIC MAIL

will come under the ownership and management of the ROBERT DOLLAR COMPANY.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD BREMEN.

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AND
FREIGHT SERVICE.

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STEAMERS:	ARRIVAL AT HONGKONG AND SAILINGS FOR:	SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG TO:
*ACCOMMODATION FOR 100 CABIN CLASS AND 150 INTERMEDIATE CLASS PASSENGERS.	SHANGHAI AND JAPAN.	GENOA, ANTWERP, ROTTERDAM, HAMBURG, AND BREMEN via MANILA, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, COLOMBO AND PORT SAID.
"CORLEUS" ...	24th May 1925	27th June 1925
"ANHALT" ...	21st June "	10th August "
"WILDA" ...	19th July "	22nd August "
"TRIEB" ...	18th August "	19th September "
"SAARBRUECKEN" ...	13th September "	20th October "
"DESSAU" ...	10th October "	20th November "
"COBLENZ" ...	7th November "	12th December "

For Freight and Passage, please apply to—

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— DRY DOCKS —

Length 787 Feet.

Length on Blocks 750 Feet.

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SILL (H.W.O.S.T.) 34 ft. 6 ins.

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VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE

Never before was there anything like it, nor are its marvellous properties likely ever to be equalled in diseases arising from impure blood. It searches out and expels from the blood current every lurking toxin of poisonous matter, curing blood and skin diseases, venereal and glandular swellings, bad legs, abscesses, ulcers, eczema, gonorrhea, rheumatism and dermal eruptions, etc. It improves the general health and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

LIVE WITHOUT HEALTH IN LIVING DEATH.
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For Nervous Breakdown and Chronic Weakness.

VETARZO REGULATORS. Safe and Reliable.

English Price 3s. (either remedy). The VETARZO REMEDIES "O. Gospel Oak

W. W. London, Eng. Unprincipled Dealers may try to sell you a cheap fake which is no words

extra profit—do not accept it. Insist on having VETARZO. The name has words

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AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE
(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. Co. Ltd.)

S.S. "KANTONA" ... via Suez Canal ... 19th June

BOSTON & NEW YORK
AMERICAN & ORIENTAL LINE

S.S. "BIRCHBANK" ... via Suez Canal ... 30th June

UNITED KINGDOM & CONTINENT
"ELLERMAN" LINE
(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. Co. Ltd.)

S.S. "SUTTON HALL" ... 11th June
For HAVRE, LONDON, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG.

MODERATE RATES TO MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

MAURITIUS & SOUTH AFRICA
ORIENTAL-AFRICAN LINE

S.S. "SURAT" ... Sails Hongkong, End July
Loading for Mauritius, Delagoa Bay, Durban, East London, Algoa Bay, Port Elizabeth, Mombasa, Beira, Quilimane, Inhaca, Port Amelia, Mozambique, Chinde, Inhambane, Zambéze, Mombassa, Kilindini, Port Nolloth, Luderitz Bay, Walvis Bay, and Madagascar.

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Sailings from Hongkong.

S.S. "DIOMED" ... via Suez Canal ... 7th June
S.S. "KATUNA" ... via Suez Canal ... 19th June
S.S. "TITAN" ... via Suez Canal ... 28th June

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal at Owners' option.

Subject to change without notice.

For Freight and Particulars, apply to—

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HONGKONG AND CANTON. **JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD., CANTON.**

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SERVICES CONTRACTUELS

Mail Steamers	Next Sailings from Marseilles	Pro. Arr. at Hongkong and Japan	Probable Sailings from Hongkong for Marseilles
AMBOISE	—	—	28th May, 1925
CHARENTAIS	—	—	5th June, "
FORETIS	23rd Apr., 1925	25th May, 1925	23rd June, "
ANGKOR	7th May, "	8th June, "	7th July, "
COMPIEGNE	23rd May, "	23rd June, "	21st July, "
ANGERS	6th June, "	7th July, "	4th Aug., "

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY TO MARSEILLES

(Including Table Wine and Free Doctor's Attendance)
A CLASS (1st Cabin) ... 25.00.00. B CLASS (1st Cabin) ... 25.00.00.
BENEFICIARIES (2nd Cabin) ... 15.00.00. C CLASS (2nd Cabin) ... 15.00.00.

Through Tickets to London and Landing Towns of Europe

Accommodation reserved in the Trains at Marseilles.

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S.S. "CAPITAINE FAURE" from DUNKIRK, LONDON & HAVRE is due to arrive about 22nd May.
Sailings subject to alteration without notice.

For full Particulars, apply to—

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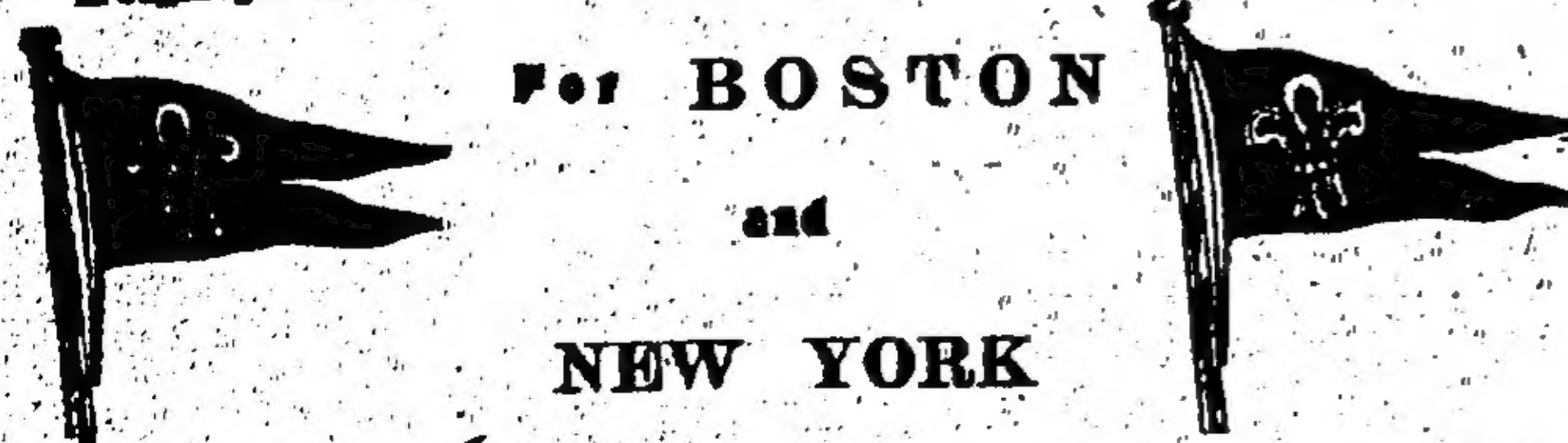
Telephone Central 740.

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PRINCE LINE FAR EAST SERVICE

Regular Sailings to Boston and/or New York by fast freight steamers.

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S.S. "MOORISH PRINCE" ... 1st June, 1925.
S.S. "CELTIC PRINCE" ... 18th June, "

For Freight and Full Particulars, apply to—

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STRAITS, JAVA, BURMA, ORISSA, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, WEST INDIES,
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PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL FORTNIGHTLY
DIRECT ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.
(Under Contract with H.M. Government.)

S.S.	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"SOUDAN"	6,896	28th May	S'pore, Penang, Colombo & S'pore.
"MOREA"	10,911	30th May, Noon	Marseilles & London
"NAGOYA"	5,854	3rd June, Noon	Mars. Liden, A'werp, Hamburg & Hull
"JEYPORE"	5,816	10th June	Singapore & Bombay
"SICILIA"	9,912	13th June	S'pore, Penang, Colombo & S'pore
"KALYAN"	5,334	13th June	Mars. Liden, Antwerp & Hull
"KIDDERPORE"	6,715	13th June	Singapore & Bombay
"MIRZAPUR"	10,941	26th June	S'pore, Penang, Colombo & S'pore
"MALWA"	8,097	27th June	Marseilles & London
"DELTA"	8,885	11th July	S'pore, Penang, Colombo & S'pore
"KASHMIR"	10,923	11th July	Mars. Liden, Antwerp & Hull
"MANTUA"	6,888	25th July	Marseilles & London
"SOUDAN"	6,896	8th Aug.	S'pore, Penang, Colombo & S'pore
"KASHGAR"	11,059	8th Aug.	Marseilles & London
"MACEDONIA"	6,813	2nd Sept.	S'pore, Penang, Colombo & S'pore
"SICILIA"	9,912	5th Sept.	Marseilles & London
"NARKUNDA"	10,923	19th Sept.	Marseilles & London & A'werp
"KARMALA"	6,888	3rd Oct.	Marseilles & London
"KRIVA"	10,941	17th Oct.	Marseilles & London
"MALWA"	8,097	31st Oct.	Marseilles & London & A'werp
"KALYAN"	5,334	14th Nov.	Marseilles & London
"MANTUA"	6,888	28th Nov.	Marseilles & London & Antwerp
"KASHMIR"	10,923	11th Dec.	Marseilles & London
"MOREA"	10,911	11th Dec.	Marseilles & London

BRITISH INDIA-APCAR SAILINGS

S.S.	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"TAIRA"	7,923	31st May	Singapore, Penang & Calcutta.
"TAKADA"	6,940	7th June	do
"TILAWA"	10,000	7th July	do

EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

S.S.	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"TANDA"	6,959	3rd June	Masala, Sandakan, Thursday Island, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney & Melbourne.
"ARAFURA"	6,000	8th July	do
"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	8th Aug.	do
"TANDA"	6,959	2nd Sept.	do
"ARAFURA"	6,000	7th Oct.	Masala, Sandakan, Thursday Island, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney & Melbourne.
"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	4th Nov.	do

The P. & O. S.S. Co., Ltd. steamers will also call at Shanghai, Peking, Cebu, Kolambagan, Tawue, Timor, Darwin, or other ports en route as inducement offers.
Frequent connections from Australia with the following—
The Union S.S. Co.'s Steamers to the United Kingdom via New Zealand, Vancouver, The P. & O. Royal Mail Steamers to London via Suez Canal. (San Francisco, etc.)
The P. & O. Branch Service of Steamers to London via the Cape.
The New Zealand Shipping Co.'s Steamers for Southampton and London via Panama Canal.

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI AND JAPAN

S.S.	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"MALWA"	10,941	29th May	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama
"ARAFURA"	6,000	6th June	Moji, Kobe & Yokohama
"KASHMIR"	10,923	13th June	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe
"DELTA"	8,097	21st June	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe
"TILAWA"	10,000	21st June	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe
"MANTUA"	10,923	28th June	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe
"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	4th July	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe
"KALYAN"	5,334	10th July	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe
"SOUDAN"	6,896	10th July	Shanghai & Kobe
"MACEDONIA"	11,059	24th July	Shanghai Moji & Kobe
"KARMALA"	6,888	7th Aug.	do
"SICILIA"	9,912	7th Aug.	Shanghai & Kobe
"TANDA"	6,959	8th Aug.	Moji, Kobe & Yokohama
"NARKUNDA"	10,923	31st Aug.	Shanghai
"KRIVA"	10,941	4th Sept.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe
"MALWA"	8,097	4th Sept.	do
"ARAFURA"	6,000	12th Sept.	Moji, Kobe & Yokohama
"KALYAN"	5,334	18th Sept.	Shanghai & Kobe
"SOUDAN"	6,896	2nd Oct.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe
"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	2nd Oct.	do
"MANTUA"	10,923	10th Oct.	Moji, Kobe & Yokohama
"KASHMIR"	10,923	17th Oct.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe
"TANDA"	6,959	1st Nov.	do
"MOREA"	10,911	7th Nov.	Moji, Kobe & Yokohama
"KASHGAR"	6,888	14th Nov.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe
"MACEDONIA"	11,059	5th Nov.	do
"ARAFURA"	6,000	12th Dec.	Moji, Kobe & Yokohama

All dates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.
Passengers for Hongkong must carry their own Hotel expenses at Singapore while waiting the on carrying steamer.

All Cables are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge.

Passenger Messing may move from 2 ft. x 2 ft. x 1 ft. will be received at the Company's Office up to 100 on the day previous to sailing.

For Further Information, Passage Fare, Freight, Handbooks, etc., apply to—

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.

P. & O. Building, 10, Queen's Road Central, HONGKONG

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First-Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in Staterooms, Saloons and Excellent cuisine.

FOR

SWATOW, AMOY & FOCHOW

AND RETURN

(Occupying 9 or 10 Days)

HAICHING	Capt. W. S. Turnbull	Friday, 22nd May, at 1 p.m.
HAICHING	A. H. Stewart	Friday, 26th May, at 4 p.m.
HAICHING	Capt. Ellis Walker	Friday, 29th May, at 1 p.m.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).
Round Trip Tickets will be issued from Hongkong to Fochow (Peking Ankerage) and Return by the same steamer by the "HAICHING," "HAICHING" and "HAICHING" at the Reduced Rate of \$30.00 including Meals while the steamer is in Port.

For Freight and Passage apply to—

DOUGLAS LARPAIK & CO.

General Managers

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LIMITED.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATIONS.

Ports	Steamers	Date of Departure
HONGHAI & SINGAPORE	"KWEIYANG"	On 20th May, 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN	"KANGHAI"	On 20th May, Noon
SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"SRANTUNG"	On 31st May, 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN	"LIANGCHOW"	On 23rd May, Noon
SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"SUNNING"	On 24th May, 11 a.m.
SWATOW & SINGAPORE	"KALGAN"	On 24th May, 11 a.m.
AMOY & SHANGHAI	"SINKIANG"	On 25th May, 5 p.m.
SWATOW & SINGAPORE	"KINGYUAN"	On 26th May, 11 a.m.
WIKHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN	"KUCHOW"	On 26th May, 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN	"LUOSOW"	On 27th May, Noon
SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"SUIYANG"	On 28th May, 11 a.m.
HONGHAI, FAKHOI & HAIPHONG	"TAKING"	On 28th May, Noon
AMOY, SWATOW & SINGAPORE	"ANHUI"	On 30th May, D.L.
SWATOW & SINGAPORE	"KWANGTUNG"	On 31st May, 11 a.m.

SHANGHAI LINE.—Excellent Saloon accommodation amidships, with Electric Fans fitted. Regular service four times weekly between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai leaving Hongkong Sundays (via Swatow and extending to Peking), Tuesdays (via Amoy) Thursdays (via Swatow) and Saturdays (direct extending to Tientsin). Cargo taken on through bills of lading to all Yangtze and North China ports. Passengers for Shanghai do not require to tranship at Wosung.

BANGKOK LINE.—Regular weekly service leaving Hongkong Sundays to and from Bangkok via Swatow maintained by new "K" class steamers, attractively fitted for passengers, with double and single berth cabins.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

Telephone Central 32.

CARGO AND PASSENGER CAN BE ISSUED AT THE OFFICE OF BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

AUSTRALIAN ORIENTAL LINE.**"CHANGSHA."**

Due Hongkong 1st June.

Will be Despatched on 3th June, at 4 p.m.

FOR
MANILA, PORT BANGA, THURSDAY ISLAND, AND AUSTRALIAN PORTS.
Through Bills of Lading issued to all AUSTRALIAN, NEW ZEALAND
AND TASMANIAN PORTS.

EXCELLENT FIRST AND SECOND CLASS PASSENGER ACCOMMODATION AT REDUCED RATES.
Sailing Subject to Alteration.

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FOR NEW YORK AND BOSTON via SUEZ.

S.S. "EGREMONT CASTLE" ... Sails 26th June

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REGULAR MONTHLY PASSENGER AND FREIGHT SERVICE FOR
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TAKING CARGO ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING TO
GENOA, ALL ITALIAN, ADELIAT, LEVANT, BLACK SEA AND
DANUBE PORTS.

REDUCED PASSAGE RATES TO BRINDISI, VENICE OR TRIESTE
\$56.

NEXT SAILINGS

OUTWARD FOR SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, KOBE AND MOSU

S.S. "VENETIA"	—	Sails 10th June
S.S. "TRIESTE" (cargo only)	—	Sails 18th June
S.S. "ESQUILINO"	—	Sails 10th July
S.S. "NUMIDIA" (cargo only)	—	Sails 12th July

HOMEWARD FOR BRINDISI, VENICE AND TRIESTE

S.S. "ROSANDRA"	—	Sails 31st May
S.S. "VENETIA"	—	Sails 18th June
S.S. "ESQUILINO"	—	Sails 31st July

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS

FROM CALCUTTA, COLOMBO TO SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS

S.S. "UMZUMBI" ... Sails about 31st May

Regular Passenger and Cargo Service to South African Ports.

Through Bills of Lading issued from Hongkong.

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For SINGAPORE, PENANG and BERAHAN-DELI DIRECT.

Offers excellent Saloon accommodation.

All lower berths.

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